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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

Dor 'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

SIR,

THE increased interest which has of late been taken in the literature of modern Italy, assures me that some account of it will not be unacceptable to such of your readers as have not an opportunity of becoming acquainted with it in the originals; and I therefore purpose—under the title of *THE ITALIAN BEE*, *L'Ape Italiana*—to present them, from time to time, with a selection of such extracts as may appear to me amusing, and calculated to give a general idea of its features. The fortunes of that celebrated country have had, from the earliest ages, so important an influence on the destiny of the world at large, that it is justly considered as possessing claims on the attention of mankind, superior to those of any other region. The ancient theatre of Roman glory, the fostering nurse of modern arts and learning—it was in Italy that the exquisite productions of Grecian genius were fondly cherished and successfully imitated; and, after the desolating inundation of Northern barbarism had nearly extinguished the intellectual fire, it was in her bosom that the dying embers were cherished, till, at a more propitious season, they burst into that cheering flame by which the nations are still illumined. The natural advantages which Italy enjoys form another important circumstance in her favour. The imagination turns from regions desolated by winter, to rest with delight on the “land of the olive and vine”—fanned by soft gales, and crowned with almost perennial verdure; and leaves the severer pursuits of philosophy and science, to revel in the beauties of a poetry glowing with all the warmth and luxuriance of the delicious climate which inspired it.

LEICESTRIENSIS.

DANTE, PETRARCH, and BOCCACCIO, are justly considered as the fathers of Italian literature; but, before entering on the consideration of these “mighty masters,” it may be proper to take some notice of a work which claims

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an antiquity even more remote: this is the collection of anecdotes known by the title of, “*Le cento Novelle Antiche*”—the Hundred Ancient Stories. It is interesting from its simplicity, from its relation to the times in which it was written, and from its having occasionally supplied the subjects of the novels of Boccaccio. It commences with the following proëmium:—

“It is a common and just observation, that from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. Therefore, ye who are of gentle and noble minds, first of all dispose your hearts to please God—honouring, fearing, and praising him; and, in the next place, if it be lawful, on any subject not offensive to him, to talk for bodily recreation and amusement, let it be done with all courtesy and decorum. And, whereas the noble and genteel are in their words and actions a mirror, as it were, to their inferiors—their conversation being the more acceptable, as proceeding from a more delicate instrument—we shall here commemorate some flowers of speech and fair courtesies, seasonable replies and acts of valour, noble donations and honourable loves—by which many have distinguished themselves in time past. And he that hath a noble mind and a subtle understanding will thus be enabled to imitate them in the time that is to come; and to argue, and relate, and speak, as occasion may offer—to the profit and pleasure of those that are ignorant and desirous of being informed. And let it not displease you, if the flowers we shall exhibit should be intermixed in a multitude of other words—since gold is set off by black; and a single fine and delicate fruit will recommend a whole orchard, and a few fair flowers a whole garden. Let not this offend the reader—for many have lived through a long life without having ever said or done any thing worth recording.”

These “flowers of speech” consist, as has been observed, of historical anecdotes—for the most part curiously metamorphosed, of stories from the romances of the Round Table and the Paladins of France, which the writer appears to consider equally as matters

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of fact—and of the most celebrated *bon-mots* of the time. We give the following specimens of this prototype of the *Anas*:—

NOVELLA 12.

"How Antigonus reproved Alexander for amusing himself with playing on the harp."

"Antigonus, the preceptor of Alexander, finding him one day amusing himself with playing on a harp, took it and broke it, and threw it into the fire, saying, '*Your business is to reign, and not to fiddle.*' In like manner it may be said, that every man's body is his empire; and that luxury is as disgraceful as playing on the harp: let him therefore be ashamed who indulges in luxury, when he ought to reign with virtue. King Porus also, who fought against Alexander, at an entertainment, commanded the strings of a lyre, on which a musician was playing, to be cut, saying that "it was better the instrument should be destroyed than that people should be led astray—for that sweetness of sound was the destruction of virtue."

NOVELLA 13.

"How a certain king caused his son to be brought up in the dark till he was ten years old; and how, on shewing him every thing, he was most of all pleased with women."

A certain king had a son born to him: the astrologers predicted that he would lose his sight if he were permitted to see the sun before he had reached the age of ten years; on which account the king had him watched, and brought up in dark caverns. After ten years were elapsed, he caused him to be brought out, and shewed him the world; and placed before him many fine jewels and fair damsels—telling him the names of every thing, and that the damsels were devils. Being asked what he liked best, he replied, '*The devils please me more than all the rest.*' Then the king marvelled greatly, saying, '*What a powerful thing is female beauty!*'"

NOVELLA 15.

"How an old man, who had done a liberal action, thought that his death was at hand."

"Messire G. da Camino having, a short time before his death, given four thousand livres to Messire Corso,* to assist him in carrying on the war, sent for his physician, and desired him to feel

* Corso Donati was the head of one of the most distinguished families of Florence at that time.

his pulse. On the physician saying that there was nothing the matter with him, he told him to feel it again, for that he was a dead man. 'What makes you think so?' said the physician. '*Because I thought the money I gave to Messire Corso Donati too much—a thing that never happened to me before.*'"

NOVELLA 17.

"Of the liberal disposition of Don Diego di Fienaja."

"Don Diego di Fienaja was one day riding in rich attire, with a numerous and gallant company, when a buffoon requested a largess from him: Don Diego gave him an hundred marks of silver. When the buffoon had received them, he said, 'Sir, this is the most liberal present that ever was made to me.' And, as Don Diego spurred his horse on without making any observation, the buffoon threw down the money, saying, 'God forbid that I should take one hundred marks of silver without knowing who gave them to me.' Don Diego on this returned, and said, 'Since you are so desirous of knowing it, my name is Don Diego.' The buffoon took up the marks, and said, 'I owe you no thanks, Don Diego.' This reply occasioned much conversation; and it was observed, that the buffoon had well spoken, since it was as if he had said, '*You are so much in the habit of giving liberally that you could not well have done otherwise.*'"

Several anecdotes are related in different parts of the work of John king of England, and his tutor, Bertrand de Born;* and it is singular that this prince, of detestable memory with us, is here represented as a pattern of generosity and greatness of mind. We give the following traits from

NOVELLA 19.

"Of the great liberality and courtesy of the King of England."

"John, king of England, was a man of liberal expenditure, and gave all he had to poor gentle† knights. It happened one day that a poor gentle knight cast his eye on the cover of a silver cup,

* Bertrand de Born is placed by Dante in the infernal regions, among the sowers of discord, heresy, and schism—for having stimulated Prince John to bear arms against his father, Henry II. He says he saw him carrying his head in his hand, *dangling by the hair like a lantern.*
E'l capo tronco tenea per le chiome
Pesol con mano a guisa di lanterna.

INFERNO, Canto 28.

† That is, genteel—of honourable birth, and

and said within himself, 'If I can secrete that, it will maintain my wife and children for a long time:' accordingly he hid it under his robe. When the company rose, the Seneschals looked over the silver, and missed it.* They began to make a disturbance, and to search the knights as they went out. King John knew who had got it, and went to him unobserved, and said to him in a whisper, 'Put it under my robe, for they will not search me:' and the knight, full of confusion, did so. King John gave it to him again when he had passed the door, and put it under his robe; and afterwards sent for him, and courteously gave him the other part of the cup.

"Still greater courtesy did he shew one night, when some poor knights entered his chamber, thinking that he was asleep. They collected the furniture and articles of dress, *intending to steal them as it were*. When they had rummaged every where, one of them, unwilling to leave behind them a rich coverlet under which the king lay, laid hold on it, and began to pull: the king was determined not to be left quite bare, and held it so fast that the others were obliged to lend a hand, to expedite the business;—then King John cried out, '*To take by force would be robbery, and not theft.*'† The knights took to their heels as soon as they heard him speak, for they thought before that he had been asleep."

NOVELLA 22.

"*How the Emperor Frederic† met with a peasant at a fountain, and asked him to let him drink, and then took away his barrel.*

"The Emperor Frederick being one day out hunting in a green dress, as he was wont, found a country-looking fellow at the foot of a spring, who had spread a white cloth on the grass; and had got thereon a tamarisk cup of wine, and a nice dinner. The emperor came up, and asked him to let him drink: the countryman replied, '*How can I? Do you think I will let you drink out of my cup? If you have got a horn of your own, I will give you some wine willingly.*' The emperor said, '*Let me drink out of the barrel, on condition that I do not put my mouth to it.*' The peasant accord-

ingly gave it to him, and the emperor was as good as his word—for he spurred his horse and rode off with it.

"Now the peasant knew, from his hunting dress, that he was one of the emperor's train, and accordingly the next day he went to the court. The emperor gave orders to the ushers, 'If a peasant of such an appearance should come, admit him to my presence—don't shut the door upon him.' The countryman came, and was brought before the emperor; to whom he made complaint respecting his barrel. The emperor made him relate the circumstance several times over, to the great diversion of himself and his barons; and at length asked him, whether he should know his barrel again:—'Yes, sire,'—replied the peasant. Then the emperor drew it from under him—for he had got it there, to let him know that it was he who had taken it; and made him a handsome present for his cleanliness."

NOVELLA 26.

"*How a great man received an insult.*"

"A great man of Alexandria went into the city one day on business, when a fellow came after him, and began to abuse him; but he took no notice of it. A person who met him, said, 'Why do you not answer this man, who is abusing you in this manner?' He replied, '*Because I hear nothing that pleases me.*'"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE French chemists have, among other traits of their superior ingenuity, been laudably industrious in turning to the best account that prolific plant THE POTATO; and, during a late sojourn in Paris, I collected the following particulars in regard to two very important uses of its roots and its tops. They are, through your valuable Magazine of science and truth, at the service of the world.

Bath; Aug. 1817.

B. JONES.

On the Distillation of Spirits of Wine (Alcohol) from Potatoes.

A French lady, the Countess de N***—whom political events compelled to change her chateau, on the banks of the Saone, for a cottage eight leagues from Vienna—has established, on the small farm she occupies, a distillation of brandy from potatoes; which she has found to be very lucrative. The brandy of twenty degrees of Reaumur is very pure, and has neither taste nor smell different from that produced by the distillation

* It should seem that this was an usual thing. Is the practice kept up at Carlton House?

† The distinction is rather nice, but it is recognised by our law.

‡ Frederic II. of Germany.

tillation of grapes. The method she employs is very simple, and within every person's reach.

Take 100lb. of potatoes, well washed, dress them by steam, and let them be bruised to powder with a roller, &c. In the mean time, take 4lb. of ground malt, steep it in luke-warm water, and then pour into the fermenting back, and pour on it twelve quarts of boiling water; this water is stirred about, and the bruised potatoes thrown in, and well stirred about with wooden rakes, till every part of the potatoes is well saturated with the liquor.

Immediately six or eight ounces of yeast is to be mixed with twenty-eight gallons of water, of a proper warmth to make the whole mass of the temperature of from twelve to fifteen degrees of Reaumur; there is to be added half-a-pint to a pint of good brandy.

The fermenting back must be placed in a room to be kept, by means of a stove, at a temperature of fifteen to eighteen degrees of Reaumur. The mixture must be left to remain at rest.

The back must be large enough to suffer the mass to rise seven or eight inches, without running over. If, notwithstanding this precaution, it does so, a little must be taken out, and returned when it falls a little; the back is then covered again, and the fermentation is suffered to finish without touching it—which takes place generally in five or six days. This is known by its being perceived that the liquid is quite clear, and the potatoes fallen to the bottom of the back. The fluid is decanted, and the potatoes pressed dry.

The distillation is by vapour, with a wooden or copper still, on the plan of Count Rumford. The product of the first distillation is low wines.

When the fermentation has been favourable, from every 100lb. of potatoes, six quarts and upwards of good brandy, of twenty degrees of the areometer, are obtained; which, put into new casks, and afterwards browned with burnt sugar, like the French brandies, is not to be distinguished from them.

The Countess de N. has dressed and distilled per diem 1000lb. of potatoes at twice, which gives sixty to seventy quarts of good brandy. We may judge from this essay what would be the advantages of such an operation, if carried on on a grand scale, and throughout the year.

The residue of the distillation is used as food for the stock of her farm; which

consists of thirty-four horned cattle, sixty pigs, and sixty sheep: they all are excessively fond of it when mixed with water, and the cows yield abundance of milk. The sheep use about five quarts per diem each; viz. one half in the morning, and one half at night. The malt must be fresh-ground: the Countess has it ground every week.

On the Means of extracting Potass from Potato-tops.

One of the most important discoveries of the present day is that of a druggist of Amiens, by which Europe will be freed from the heavy tribute she pays to America for the article of potass. The author of this discovery has, in a truly patriotic manner, made known his discovery—after ascertaining, by a series of experiments, the truth of his conclusions. The French Society of Agriculture, and the Society for Encouragement of National Industry, have both named commissioners to frame official reports; in the mean time, we feel it important to give an account of the process, in the hope that, even in the present season, it may be turned to account—as it interests landlords, tenants, merchants, and manufacturers.

It is necessary to cut off the potato-tops the moment that the flowers begin to fall, as that is the period of their greatest vigour; they must be cut off at four or five inches from the ground, with a very sharp knife. Fresh sprouts spring, which not only answer all the purposes of conducting the roots to maturity, but tend to an increase of their volume, as they (the sprouts) demand less nourishment than the old top. The tops may be suffered to remain on the ground where cut; in eight or ten days they are sufficiently dry without turning, and may be carted, either home or to a corner of the field, where a hole is to be dug in the earth, about five feet square, and two feet deep (the combustion would be too rapid, and the ashes cool too quick, and thereby diminish the quantity of alkali, were they burnt in the open air). The ashes must be kept red-hot as long as possible: when the fire is strong, tops that are only imperfectly dried may be thrown in, and even green ones will then burn well enough.

The ashes extracted from the hole must be put in a vessel, and boiling water be poured upon it, as then the water must be evaporated: for these two operations potato-tops may be used alone as firing in the furnace, and the

the ashes collected. There remains after the evaporation a dry saline reddish substance, known in commerce under the name of *salin*; the more the ashes are boiled, the greyer and more valuable the *salin* becomes.

The *salin* must then be calcined in a very hot oven, until the whole mass presents a uniform reddish brown. In cooling it remains dry, and in fragments—bluish within, and white on the surface; in which state it takes the name of potass.

The ashes, exhausted of their alkaline principle, afford excellent manure for land intended to be planted with potatoes.

The following is a table of the results obtained in France:—

An acre planted with potatoes, at one foot distance, gives plants	40,000
These 40,000 plants yield, on an average, 3lb. per plant at least, or of green tops	120,000lb.
On drying they are reduced to	40,000lb.
This quantity produces of ashes	7,500lb.
The evaporation gives of ashes, exhausted of alkali	5,000lb.
Salin	2,500lb.
The salin loses ten to fifteen per cent. in calcination, which gives of potass	2,200lb.

All these estimates are taken at the lowest, by which it is evident that upwards of 2,000lb. of potass may be obtained, in addition to an increased crop, from every acre of potatoes, or a value far exceeding that of the crop itself. Farmers of course will next year turn this discovery to the best account, in planting those potatoes which yield the greatest quantity of tops. The expences of preparing the potass, as above described, including every thing, is about six guineas per acre.

* * I cannot conclude these articles without inviting the cultivators of England and Ireland to instantly seize the immense advantages afforded by the two discoveries here announced. The former will free us from our tribute to France for brandies, a commerce which the EMPEROR NAPOLEON turned to such good account during the war—insisting on British vessels, which carried over staple commodities to France, to return with cargoes of wine and brandy; and the latter will, it is trusted, free commerce, and our dyers in particular, of the necessity of applying to Russia and America for potass, of which our consumption is immense. I will, in an early number, give the French methods of making the best brandies, which I collected in the same capital.

For the Monthly Magazine,

A NEW THEORY of the SYSTEM of the UNIVERSE.

THE theory which ascribes the subordinate motions on the earth to its superior motions as a planet, is opposed by many persons, who, assuming that the motions of the planets in a system are nevertheless governed by gravitation, ascribe incongruity to a new doctrine which excludes that principle from the internal or local phenomena of a planet.

The author of that theory is, however, for good and substantial reasons, of a totally different opinion. He believes in the perfect harmony of nature—in the exact analogy of causes and effects—and, wherever he sees motion, he ascribes it to other motion ascending in a series *ad infinitum*, or to AN UNKNOWN CAUSE. He therefore gives no credit whatever to the existence of any universal principle of causation, such as that called by the name of gravitation, but refers all phenomena to Motion, primarily and proximately.

He was not anxious at present to press this extension of his theory on the world, because it is less easy to demonstrate that distant planets move one another by impulse, than it is to shew that loose bodies in a ship, or on the earth, are governed in their subordinate phenomena by the paramount motions of the ship or earth. Every one capable of understanding its terms must feel as an axiom, *that the orbicular and rotary motions of the earth necessarily give weight to bodies, and laws to their fall, because the moving earth and the bodies are in contact, and partaking of those common motions*; but certain postulata must be granted before it can be proved to beings whose experience is confined to the subordinate phenomena of the earth, that disunited planets and masses can operate on each other mechanically, and communicate motion to one another.

The postulata required to be admitted are as under:—

1. *That all space is filled with some gaseous medium.*

In the age of Kepler and Newton, the discoveries of Priestley had not proved the existence of various gases. An incompressible fluid, so light as hydrogen, was not then known to exist. The similar phenomena of the planets; the combustion of meteors at great heights; the transmission of solar and planetary light,

light, and the reflection of the solar light after it has been refracted through the atmosphere of a comet, prove, however, that some rare medium actually fills space; even if its existence were not sufficiently proved by the mechanical phenomena of the planets.

2. *The medium of space is acted upon in straight lines by moving bodies placed within it.*

It is difficult for men who are accustomed to see the connexion of rods or levers of fixed continuous matter between bodies acting on one another, to conceive that any gas, like hydrogen, can act by like agency. But this power of gas will be evident on slight consideration; for, if a tube, or series of tubes, of ten feet or a million of feet in length, were filled with hydrogen gas, and a plug were driven into one end, so as to require any known power less than the strength of the tubes to force it out; then, if a piston were forced with that degree of power into the other end, it is notorious that the rarest gas would expel the plug as effectually as though it were propelled by a continuous rod of iron. If space, therefore, be full of any light gas, or fluid *sui generis*, it is evident that such gas, in such a plenum, must act in continuity in filled space, as well as in a filled tube. We know that the gas in which we live acts thus at definite distances, in proportion to the closeness of the place of experiment; and we must not forget, that in the only situation in which a good experiment could be made, the effect of this continuous power in mere gas was very remarkable: viz. when Blanchard and Jeffreys crossed the Straits of Dover, they threw from their car, when at the elevation of two miles, an empty bottle, the fall of which on the water produced a *sharp concussion* in the Car, thereby affording proof of the continued impulse of gas, even when the impulse is made in free space. The ascent of sound, and its propagation through distances of three or four hundred miles near the earth, is a further proof of such capability, though the vibrations of sound are not exactly of the same nature as the propulsion of impulse.

COROLLARY.—*This important consequence follows, that, as impulses in a gaseous medium must act in Cones diverging from the moving power, so the force of the impulse must necessarily diminish as the squares of the distance; the impulse from a focus through gas*

being of the nature of the impulse of light, heat, and all emanations.

These are the postulata on which I propose to raise a new theory of the universe, without the aid of gravitation.—And on these bases it cannot be difficult so to combine the laws of motion as to account for all the ordinary phenomena of the universe.

In such considerations, the governing principle is an exact fitness and harmony between causes and effect; and these impose the necessity of a balance of powers. *A balance of powers requires, however, equal momenta; and equal momenta grow out of equal quantities of motion, on two sides of a fulcrum, centre, or axis.*

In Universal Nature there is no up nor down; there is no natural disposition of bodies to fall together, or to recede from one another; and no phenomenon is produced but by analogous causes exactly equal to the effect. Thus motion necessarily produces motion, and the existence of motion affords proof of the existence of a cause in some superior motion. Disturbance is always counteracted by the inertia of matter, and the mutual contest between the moving agent and the moved patient, causes both to turn round the centres of their masses, or round a fulcrum, on each side of which the quantities of motion are forced to seek equality.

In the solar system, the sun is the moving power of all the planets. Whatever be the origin of its own motions, the SUN acts, in the economy of the planetary bodies of the *solar system*, like the HEART in the economy of the *animal system*. Its own motion may be created by some arrangement within itself—by a perpetual motion of divine contrivance—by the cross and reciprocal actions of the planets—or, according to an hypothesis of Herschel, it may have a superior orbit among systems of suns; and our planets and their satellites may be its secondaries and sub-secondaries! It will, however, satisfy the spirit of philosophy, if we can trace all those motions, which have hitherto baffled inquiry, to the natural action of a *primum mobile* like the sun; and we may be content there to terminate our inquiries, at least for some ages. Thus much seems certain, that the motions of the solar system may be correctly likened to that of a pentograph or polygraph—the planets mimicking the motions of the central mass, just as the tracing points mimic those of the original

ginal in the action of that machine; or perhaps the motion of the sun may be compared to that of the hand, while whirling a string with a weight at the end—the hand moving through a circle of one or two inches, giving thereby an orbit of several yards to the weight at the end of the string. In universal space, however, and in performing absolute motion, the planets move in no relations like that of the weight to local and relative powers; and therefore have no inclination to fly off in a tangent!*

In tracing the effects from their causes, let us suppose the solar system to be stationary; let the sun, whose mass is a given number of times greater than either of the planets, be moved one foot—then will each of the planets be moved in the same direction, according to a ratio governed by the positions and bulks of the whole, a certain number of feet, as 100,000, or 1,000,000 feet, according to circumstances.

Such a circular motion of a preponderating central mass, acting on and through the medium of space upon the planetary bodies, or upon any aggregations of matter, would propel them into corresponding motions, with forces varying reciprocally as the squares of the distances, and directly as the quantities of matter to be moved. *Hence the orbicular motions of the planets.*†

If the result of this action were a balance of momenta in the moving bodies, as directly exerted and dissipated in the medium of space, then the orbicular motion would terminate the phenomena; but, if the continuous mass of the planetary body were unequally acted upon, owing to its sides being of different density, then the equal action of the prime mover would drive the lighter hemisphere round the heavier (as the Pacific Ocean round the old Continent); and a rotary motion would necessarily be generated, whose axis would equalize the quantities of matter on each of its sides.

Of course such an action, constantly

* The dispositions to fly off in a tangent, and fall to the sun, given to the planets by the Newtonian philosophy, are gratuitous assumptions, which one almost blushes to name, and are unsupported by any analogy, and unwarranted by the universal simplicity of the machinery of nature.

† If the velocities were as the forces exerted, and the momenta were as the matter compounded of the square of the velocities, then the quantities of motion at each end of the line of action would in theory be equal,

exerted on various bodies distributed through space, would cause them to vary their respective motions, according to their positions in relation to each other; because the force on each would be as their mutual positions in regard to the sun.—*Hence the mutual disturbances of the uniform motions of the planets.*

The motion thus created in every mass would, from a like cause, occasion each to act on the other, in proportion to its bulk and quantity of matter. The earth and moon would be acted upon by the sun; but the earth would also act upon the moon, more than the moon upon the earth, in the proportion of their matter. The common action of the sun on both would occasion them of necessity to endeavour to turn on the centre of the quantity of motion generated by each.—*Hence the revolution of small masses round large ones.*

But, as the secondary planets would be governed chiefly and proximately by their primaries, and these would possess a power of varying the centre of motion by the motion of their fluids, which would, from that cause, rise in the parts presented to the secondary; so the secondary would not turn on the centre of its own mass, but its disposition to do so would be destroyed by the varying or accommodating energies of the primary.—*Hence the peculiar motions of a secondary planet, and the necessary connexion of those motions with the tides of the primary.*

Of course also, as the axis of each mass, or of the joint masses of primaries and secondaries, would be constantly turning round the physical axis or centre balancing their quantity of motion, and as the moving power in the sun would be constantly impelling that moving axis—the centre of density of the single or conjoined masses would describe the orbit round the sun, and its variations would tend to vary the curve of the orbit.

The diameter of the orbit, or the radius vector, would therefore be slightly and regularly varied by any arrangement within the planet which enlarged the distance between the centre of motion and the centre of matter, as a preponderance of water in one hemisphere, either from construction or the melting of congealed masses.* Whatever varies the

* It seems to be a necessary fact, that the cause which varies the direction of motion, or the equal orbit of a planet, should exist within the planet itself, and grow out of accidents arising from its general motion.

rotation of the axis of motion (that is, of the mass,) round the axis of the real matter in a planet, would necessarily vary its rotary impulse, increase or diminish its centrifugal force, and give a variation to the length of the radius vector; and hence the elliptical form of the orbits of the planets.

The masses of each planet would be kept together, and accidental disturbances in the arrangement of the parts would be restored by the subjection of each part to the paramount motions of the whole, as proved in my previous essay.

The medium of space, whatever it may be, would thus be an acting cause of motion, like a current of the sea, and not a means of resistance, as has been mistakenly supposed.

There would be no occult principle of attraction or gravitation concerned in any part of the phenomena; but the whole would be a necessary result of the known laws of motion, at once subordinate, analogical, harmonious, and fit. The phenomena of the universe are the results of a system of motion producing motion; and of motion generated by motion. By this agency a stone is propelled to a planet by the motions of the planet—a planet is carried round the sun by the motions of the sun—a secondary is carried round a primary by the joint motions of the sun and primary—and the motions of the sun are, perhaps, caused by the motions of systems of suns—while the motions of those systems may again be caused by other superior motions! In short, all nature consists of a series of included motions produced by the motions of superior bodies and systems, till we ascend to the first term in the series—an inscrutable CAUSE OF CAUSES!

The general mathematical laws would be the same as those heretofore determined, though the results would be produced by different trains of reasoning. The data would however be more precise and analogical, and the deductions, therefore, be more satisfactory.

I infer, generally, that MOTION is the primary and proximate cause of all phenomena; that IT operates in a descending series from the rotation of the sun round the fulcrum of the solar system, to the fall of an apple to the earth; that, as transferred through all nature from its source, MOTION serves as the efficient cause of every species of vitality, of every organic arrangement, and of all those accidents of body heretofore ascribed to gravitation; and, I venture further to suggest, as a theological deduction, quite

as probable as the doctrine of the Newtonians, which ascribes their gravitating or projectile force to the immediate agency of the Deity, that MOTION, as a great secondary cause, may be regarded, in its uniform operation from the great to the small, as the hand of OMNIPOTENCE; while, as a principle of causation, it necessarily involves the attribute of OMNIPRESENCE.

However heretical this theory may appear to partizans of "the gravitating principle," to believers in "gravitating particles," to devotees of "harmonic numbers," to geometricians who consider the laws of curves as laws in physics, or to philosophers who conceive that body may act without material intervention where it is not, I consign it to the guardianship of the press, in full confidence that it will surmount opposition, and endure as long as the system which it describes. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOWEVER mortifying to Mr. Owen may have been the public hesitation to accept his proposed plan to ameliorate the condition of the poor, its merits are now in train for national discussion; and much more good will probably be the result than the premature adoption of so extensive a project could have reasonably promised. Its magnitude, its novelty, and its bearings on the moral and political character of the country—all involving the present happiness and the future expectations of millions of our fellow men—must render it an experiment which, however plausible, demands the utmost caution and scrutiny.

Our parochial evils have not arisen from want of management, but from too much interference. The heavy load of taxation, the increasing use of machinery, the falling-off of the foreign markets—have all operated to bind the poor hand and foot; they are almost shut out from the pale of humanity; we have considered our indispensable duties as mere acts of charity: and now comes a plan to widen the immense distance which already too fatally exists between the children of the universal Parent. Instead then of erecting civil barracks, in which to immure our fellow creatures, under the perpetual control of inspection and authority—let us study the means of encouraging them to think and act for themselves; and not seek to go back to the old times of villanage and degradation. This feeling of independence

dance is the grand cement of the social compact; this is the corner-stone of union and content; and this will infallibly give that stability to governments which individual and general happiness will never seek to disturb.

It has been usual to consider the community as divided into three classes; perhaps the arrangement of five would assist in the speculation—the noble, the wealthy untitled, the commercial, the labouring, and the paupers; and, if this neighbouring district may serve as any thing like a general criterion, the last class is a full fourth part of the whole. Taking, therefore, the population of England and Wales at 11,000,000, we shall have a number bordering upon 3,000,000 upon whose comforts Mr. O.'s plan is intended to operate. For this purpose he takes the very lowest order, intending to elevate them a little in the general scale; and here, perhaps, is the grand error of his schemes and calculations. The pressure of the present artificial state of society on the lowest class, operates like the hydraulic column; and the boasted splendor of the state only adds to the aggravated weight: remove the pressure in any degree, and the elasticity of mind, or of circumstances, will soon begin to display its powers. Instead of taking those who are totally helpless, and forcing them upwards, let the willing attention be directed towards enabling the labouring part to obtain the decent comforts of life; devise any means which shall remove a part of them from the present overburdened population of the towns; and every good effect will be accomplished that benevolence itself could wish for.

On these principles, therefore, I propose the following plan as a substitute for Mr. Owen's—the importance of the subject will perhaps be admitted as an apology for the presumption; or what if the two experiments be made together, and then let the fair result decide which of them merits the preference. Any thing is better than neglect; and experience, though it may be dearly bought by the projectors, may eventually benefit the community.

Let twenty persons combine for a subscription of 200l. each (and I engage willingly to make one of the number); or might not a sum be raised on smaller subscriptions, and the whole property be disposable on some plan of annuity, tontine, or survivorship? One half of such amount, or 2000l. to be laid out in the purchase of freehold land, compact,

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for the sake of convenience and uniformity in the plan, suppose at the rate of 100l. per acre, will produce twenty acres.

To ascertain what is the smallest quantity of land under spade-cultivation, which would maintain a small family—say man and wife, and two or three children; not with the intent of screwing them to the lowest possible rate, but to give the minimum below which the experiment should not proceed: I believe half an acre would be sufficient, and would find them full employment in the cultivation and disposal of the produce. Not, however, to attempt in this stage of the business an unnecessary and premature detail, let one acre be considered as a reasonable standard.

Let the remaining 2000l. go to the erection of a cottage upon each division, say at the expence of 100l.; and either offer them in this state for tenants, or some expence might be bestowed in preparation to relieve the first comers. The rent to be 10l. per annum.

The total expenditure which must be met to give subsistence to the family may be rated thus:—rent 10l. clothing 10l., and contingencies, including fuel, 5l., or a total of 25l. which must be raised in cash by marketable produce, in addition to the food necessary for their support. Supposing then half the land to supply their food, the remaining produce would be disposable; and, if only 3d. per square yard was obtained, this would amply supply their pecuniary demands; and they might occasionally exchange in value part of their own produce for butcher's meat, to meet this strong but unwarrantable prejudice. The garden refuse of every acre would maintain one or two pigs; and this would not only furnish them with sufficient manure, but be a very decent help in their income, or supply them with a considerable proportion of their animal food. The two leading considerations to inculcate would be, to cultivate what would produce the largest quantity for their own use, and the largest amount of money in the market; and a six-penny pamphlet might readily explain all that would be desirable on this head for universal use.

Much stress has been laid upon the advantages of the right of common for cottagers; let one acre in ten be allotted for this purpose by way of experiment; it could be resumed at any time if needful; and, in the mean time, the utility of the land in keeping a few donkeys to

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carry their vegetables to the adjacent markets, or for a few geese or poultry, would be fairly ascertained.

The division of the land being made, let the joint proprietors leave the choice of the lots to the highest bidders; and whatever profit might ensue, to go into the common stock; and stipulations might be agreed, to beautify or improve the spot by the growth of timber, &c.

Every tenth year might be considered as a jubilee, when, by way of stimulus to the tenants, whoever was found to be the best manager, or in other respects the most deserving, should have his rent remitted for that year.

Perhaps I have already been too diffuse, and trespassed upon your limited indulgence. A few words more, and I have done. This plan, then, appears to me to combine many striking advantages, and no objections but such as reflection and counsel may remove. It may be tried on a very limited scale, and it may be carried to an unbounded extent; it involves no risque; it asks no public sacrifice; it galls no political feeling; it censures no public measures; it increases the supply of food; it supplies inexhaustible employment; it inflicts no degradation; it pledges no hurtful continuance; it extends manual labour, and thus counteracts to the poor the evil effects of increasing machinery; it elevates the public character; it appeals to our internal resources, and renders us more independent of foreign supplies, and of foreign caprice; and (to say no more) it operates as a seasonable check to that monopoly of the land which every political economist will allow to be injurious to the public happiness;—while no one is injured in the least possible degree.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE an unexpected opportunity, by the kindness of a friend, of acquiring information respecting the Emperor Napoleon.

Among the anecdotes which I expected to hear are these:—He shewed the gentleman who communicated them, and who lately spent eight weeks at St. Helena, a portrait of himself on silk, wrought by the Empress Maria Louisa; he shewed him also her portrait, and that of the Empress Josephine. He said he hoped that his being in the

island had not been prejudicial to the inhabitants; that he should be much concerned to think it had.

He spoke highly of the English character; but said he had made one mistake concerning us, or he should not have come hither—he took the spirit of the nation for the government.

That he was in general in good health and spirits; easy and cheerful in his conversation; occasionally *un peu vif et emporté*. That it would be impossible, if a person introduced to him wished to tell him an untruth, that he should feel a chance of succeeding—for that his eye was fixed on the person with whom he discoursed, and his glance was felt as penetrating to the soul. That his dress was always simple; that of Madame Bertrand occasionally magnificent. He spoke with great respect of the Grand Marechal Bertrand: he says their daughter, Mademoiselle Hortense, is very pleasing in person, sensible, and agreeable. That the most constant respect is manifested to Napoleon; not only by his suite, but by all introduced to him; who, with whatever sentiments some of them come, find themselves, if before prepossessed against him, far otherwise when in his presence, and when they leave him;—but that he sees few strangers. That he continues to take an interest in our language; and in gaining the pronunciation of it. That he certainly has too little exercise. This gentleman by no means rendered my idea of Sir Hudson Lowe more favourable than it had been before.

This is what struck me principally in the conversation—to which I was introduced by a lady, who has copied excellently the fine portrait of Napoleon, as represented in his cabinet when meditating the Code of Laws. The gentleman was much struck with it, and said he thought it one of the most just and agreeable likenesses which he had seen.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Sept. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some of your correspondents may be enabled, from observation or practical experience, and will be so obliging as to answer the following enquiries:—

Which are the sort of trees best adapted to plant on a soil, in depth from six to nine inches, being a clayey loam on

on a retentive subsoil of stiff yellow clay; with a view of eventually producing a profitable return in timber?

Whether it would be better to set seedling plants, or plants of three or four years old; or from eighteen inches to three or five feet in height?

The oak and ash thrive well in the neighbourhood (the weald of Sussex), but are in their nature of so slow a growth as to forbid, in new planted woods, the expectation of a return in less than sixty or seventy years.

Newdigate; Aug. 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE seems to be an error in ascribing originality or invention to the ingenious Dr. CLARKE's use of oxygen and hydrogen, mixed in combustion, for the fusion of refractory substances. The process is *not new*—Mr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, having used it in 1801 and 2: and the reasoning which led to its use will be found in Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, vol. xiv. page 301, and the chief results in page 304.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me with diffidence to express a doubt of the assertion of your correspondent who signs "Beauchamp," p. 486 of your Magazine for July last, that a man has by will a right to exclude his widow from any part of his personal property. My firm belief is, (and it is very material that Mr. B.'s assertion, if erroneous, should be contradicted in your candid miscellany,) that, where there is no marriage-settlement, a widow has a right to one-third of her husband's personal property, if by his will he does not leave her a proportion equal to such third aforesaid, the same as if he had died intestate.

I avail myself also of this opportunity to observe, on the letter of Mr. R. Dodd, page 3, August 1, in respect to THE STRAND (*alias* the Waterloo) BRIDGE, that I apprehend neither himself nor Mr. Rennie have, in reality, a right to claim any originality of design or invention to this handsome and useful (but very expensive) structure; for the model and principle are decidedly taken from the bridge of Neuilly, constructed about fifty years ago across the river Seine, two or three leagues from Paris; although only of five arches, each

in span is a few feet more than those of the bridge recently erected over the Thames, near Somerset-house. It is however but just to observe, that Mr. Dodd was certainly the engineer who first produced the plan and estimate.

August 19.

T. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGHOUT Europe the English are ridiculed as the easy and willing dupes of quackery; and it is a well-known fact, that, in this country, whatever is most advertised will sell the best, with very little reference to its intrinsic merit. I am led to this observation from observing the injurious effects of all the modern liquid blackings, in which the acid elixir of vitriol forms so leading an ingredient. It very soon destroys the oily property in the leather, on which its support and flexibility depends; and prepares it for the absorption of wet, by giving it a dry and parched surface, which will shine with little trouble, and crack with little wear. So completely is the oily property in leather neutralized and destroyed by the vitriol contained in all the liquid blackings, that the upper leathers of shoes now absorb all the rain that falls on them, and wear out sooner than the soles.

I trouble you with this in the hope that some among your numerous readers may be able to communicate a receipt for making blacking, which will communicate a shining black, preserve the leather instead of destroying it, and enable it to throw off the rain, at one quarter the expense of the destructive blackings now in general use.

D. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COULD I have fixed upon a period when I should have liked to have entered the world, it would in reality have been that which gave me birth—for it was in the year 1754, memorable for the institution of a society which has become one of the distinguished honors of the British empire.

Could I also, vain as I am, have selected one that should have noticed me from my birth, it should have been our moral painter; but who could suppose that Hogarth would have paid the least attention to a child that was mere skin and bone, more dead than alive—yet this, it seems, was the case. Could

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there,

there, therefore, have been a greater instance of amiable disposition and attention to the claims of friendship?

In the dining-room of that house where I was so honoured, were my infantile eyes regaled, from time to time, with the specimens that our modern Rembrandt gave us; and of which I have given some account in the third number of your miscellany. Never shall I forget the moment when I was introduced to Worlidge; for, such was my veneration for his talents, that I verily think I could not have been more elated if I had been presented to the premier himself: he received me in a most pleasant manner, and I could hardly tell which I admired most, the artist or the gentleman. At that period there were no public exhibitions; but, then, wherever I went, a print or a painting attracted my notice. At the house of a highly esteemed relative,* I frequently beheld his portrait, and those of his lady and daughter, by Chamberlain,† so much noticed in his day for his drapery and accurate delineation of feature.

In the summer of 1764 I dined at Wanstead in a large party, where one of the guests was Mr. Kettle, who afterwards went abroad, where his talents as a portrait painter were much admired;‡ he was unassuming in his manners, but plain in his person and address.

LIBRA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEE by the Edinburgh Journal of July 9, that at Cotherston, near Barnardcastle, a person had ten leeches sent by a friend in London June was twelve-months, which have multiplied to 400. I sent you a detail of my system in managing those creatures; but, as I never found them so prolific, you will essentially serve the public if some of your numerous correspondents could procure information how the Barnardcastle leeches were managed. Leeches are valuable coadjutors to simple domestic medicines, especially for children, and they have become scarce and dear.

A GLEANER.

* The late Peter Mottenx, esq.

† He resided in Stewart-street, Spital-fields: he was a man of retired habits and exemplary conduct;—he was a Presbyterian.

‡ At that time he resided in Basing-lane, near Cheapside; but afterwards went to the East Indies.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No II.

MRS. JOANNA BAILLIE.

THE works of this lady have not obtained that portion of popular favour which we decidedly think they merit, while those of other writers, of far inferior talent, have successively engrossed the attention of the public. The great drawback on the fame of this admirable genius, has been the injustice of comparing her dramas to those of Shakespeare, which, it is true, they somewhat resemble in the physiognomy of their style; but than which no two things of the same genus can be more different, although, perhaps, in their respective classes, the one is not much inferior to the other.

Shakespeare was strictly the poet of actions, and we learn what passes in the minds of his heroes by what they do, more than by what they say; but the dramatist of the passions throws, as it were intentionally, the action of her pieces behind the scenes, and only brings her characters into view when they are in a state of meditation or colloquial debate. There are, doubtless, several very noble specimens in Shakespeare of the same kind of writing in which this lady excels, particularly in Macbeth; but he is always most effective when he represents his heroes actuated by what they feel, rather than in telling us what they think. Miss Baillie, on the contrary, is always most interesting when she lays open the whole process of reflection in hers, and generally fails when she attempts to bring them into action. With the very highest respect for the talents of this much-endowed author, we do therefore think that her genius is not at all dramatic, though she has executed her tasks in dialogue with surprising ability. We are even of opinion, that she has not been a great frequenter of the theatre; and we venture to assert, that she was but slightly acquainted with the plays of Shakespeare when she composed her earliest and the best of her dramatic poems. If she has ever attended the representation of a pantomime, she must have been sensible that the dialogue is, after all that has been written on the subject, the least effective part of a play; and that the skill of the dramatist consists in putting into the mouths of his characters the few short sentiments natural to their situation.

MISS

Miss Baillie is not happy in the choice of situations, but she makes us acquainted with the inflections of the mind under the governance of the passions, with a delicacy, justness, and poetical propriety, not inferior to Shakespeare himself, and with a degree of minuteness which the more rapid movement of his plots necessarily precluded. It is impossible to conceive any thing more like the manners of mankind than the fictions of Shakespeare, or less so than those of this lady, and yet her characters think and feel with as much of the genuine nature of man, as those of the only poet with whom it is proper to compare her. Miss Baillie, as a female author, is the noblest in point of genius that has yet appeared; she is even more than this—she is, herself, the only one of her kind, and her peculiar merits can only be duly appreciated by comparing the greatest authors with her, when they happen to touch upon the same course of reflections.

In thus stating our opinion, we trust it will not be supposed that we think her genius like that of Shakespeare—creative, supreme, and universal; for we consider it circumscribed, local, and uninventive; but it has opened to us sources of poetical enjoyment hitherto unknown. If she has not created new worlds, she has, like Columbus, discovered others; and shewn us that what has hitherto been regarded as the waste and endless ocean of metaphysics, contains some of the richest and most magnificent regions of poetry.—Her genius is purely didactic, but by a felicitous error, and the possession of the most admirable descriptive powers, she has adopted the engaging form of the drama to inculcate some of the finest lessons on the philosophy of the human mind; teaching, at the same time, a moral as high as that which may be deduced from the most impressive representation.

In point of elegance in imagery, Miss Baillie is as much superior to Shakespeare, as he excels her in the melody and variety of his numbers; but her characters want that peculiarity of expression which is as necessary to distinguish them from one another, as the features of the face, or any of the other external marks of individuality. They are, in fact, but the personification of abstract notions; and the wonder is, that she should have been enabled to endow things in their own essence so general with so much spirit and life. In this respect they may be compared

with the personifications of Bunyan, for they are as much superior to the allegories of Spencer as Othello as a drama surpasses her tragedy of De Monfort.

But, while we cannot praise Miss Baillie as a dramatic writer, and indeed cannot persuade ourselves that she may ever produce a play that will become popular, we never return to the perusal of her productions without wonder and delight. Like the works of Michel Angelo and Raffaele, they seem to improve the oftener they are examined; their merits require to be unfolded by study, and, as the principles upon which they have been composed are understood, we become attached even to their defects, as we respect the foibles and personal defects of our friends.

Miss Baillie will undoubtedly be always regarded as a dramatic writer, and her peculiar merits will, in consequence, perhaps be long of obtaining their just renown: but, in time, her name must be placed very high among the most illustrious in the literary annals of this country; for, even if the poetical powers of her mind were much more stinted, there is a sweetness and humanity, if the expression may be allowed, breathing through all her works, that will for ever render them refreshing to the wearied or harrassed mind. We are not aware of any poet of the present day who possesses the power of bestowing on the reader such a temperate satisfaction. We open her volumes as we do our window on a fine evening, and we read even of the bad actions of her worst characters, as we look on the harmless summer lightning that illuminates the cloud in the horizon. But it is time that we should give some proof of our reason for disputing her pretensions to the title of a legitimate dramatist, and of considering her as more properly belonging to the class of didactic writers.

In the tragedy of *Basil*, she has undertaken to delineate the progress of the passion of love; for this purpose she has made choice of a military commander, and the fatal result of the influence of the passion is the neglect of his duty, the consequences of which drive him to despair. Nothing can be more inartificial, or less dramatic, than such a mode of treating the subject. It is hardly possible that it could afford a single interesting situation, and the catastrophe is in itself not more dignified than the despair of an apprentice drowning himself on being turned off for making

making love to his master's daughter. In analysing this poem, we shall not notice the explanatory scenes, those scenes which are introduced to inform the audience what is doing, or has been done, like the directions to the players, but confine our observations to the conduct of the principal character and to the plot.

Count Basil is brought on the stage with all the pride and pomp of glorious war, advancing towards Pavia with the imperial troops, at the same time when Victoria, the princess of Mantua, is passing in an ecclesiastical procession to return thanks to her patron saint for the recovery of her father. The gallant officer and the young lady make genteel recognizances to one another, and fall in love at first sight. Some time after, when the troops have been dismissed to their quarters, Count Basil happens to meet with a party of his officers as they are lounging on the ramparts, and holding a conversation of small talk in a very officer-like manner. He joins them without speaking, but he listens very attentively to their respective declarations concerning Victoria, who, in the opinion of the whole squad, was a devilish handsome girl; and when one of them, a blunt facetious sort of a dog, happens to speak of an olive branch of fretted gold which she held in her hand, the general inquires if he had noticed her hand; and the audience are left to infer, from this pertinent question, that the general is in love with her. After some farther parley, the rest of the officers separate, to take a stroll through the town; and this affords an opportunity for Count Basil to tell his friend Rosenberg, (the humourist alluded to,) a full, true, and particular account of the impression which Victoria had made on his heart. Rosenberg, who proves to be an honest disinterested fellow, does not appear very well satisfied with so much of the lover's rapture in a commanding officer, and gives him some very good advice on the subject. With this conversation ends act first.

In act second the crafty Duke of Mantua treats Count Basil with much courtesy; but their discourse is interrupted by the count falling into great confusion at the sight of his sweetheart, who prevails on him to stay longer than was consistent with his duty as an officer. We are not informed that the innocent young lady is the agent of her political father; but we learn this from the sequel. A dramatic writer, in ma-

naging such a topic, would have shown the artifice of the duke; and some interest would have been excited by the apprehension of the consequences attending on the consent of Count Basil: but, as our author has treated it, the transaction seems a very hearty hospitable proceeding. Yet, upon the consent of the count to remain, turns the issue of the drama; for after that, until the news arrive of the battle of Pavia, the count is no more than a very well-bred gentlemanly lover, and the incidents are mere daily pastime, such as might happen in any ducal court, if the persons who inhabit such places were so affectionate and poetical as the characters which the amiable feelings of Miss Baillie dispose her to describe. After the battle, the count, however, is so affected by the consciousness of his folly, that he blows his brains out: he certainly does this in a cave instead of a barrack-room, as a modern ensign would probably have done; and in so far the catastrophe may be said to be poetical. Who could imagine, from such a vehicle as this, that it would be possible to show the progress of the passion with any thing deserving the name of poetry; and yet Miss Baillie has done it with a degree of address and grace that has no parallel in the language: for, in the *Romeo and Juliet* of Shakspeare, it is not what the lovers feel that interests us, but the situations into which their ardour precipitates them.

We have been thus particular in our analysis of the tragedy of Basil, because it affords the most complete example of the author's best manner, and because her other dramas are constructed so entirely according to the same rules, that, by doing so, we save the time of our readers.

As a comic writer, the dramatic defects of Miss Baillie are even more obvious. An attempt has been made to bring forward her play of "the Election," compressed into a three-act piece; but the experiment has not been successful. It would indeed be extraordinary if it had met with any considerable share of popular applause; for the plot is so unskilfully constructed, that the principal character is rendered exceedingly disagreeable, although by a slight alteration this defect might have been avoided: it is a defect of the same sort as that which we have remarked in her management of the policy of the Duke of Mantua in Basil. Had she from the first acquainted the audience that the rival

rival candidates were brothers, the interest of the equivoque would have been obtained, and we should not have been constantly irritated, till the very last scene, against the senseless pride of *the legitimate*. It is this want of indirectly informing the audience of the relative condition of her chief characters, that obliges her to lengthen out the fable by the long interlocutory conversations of their attendants. Were her dramas recast in their structure by any person acquainted with the business of the stage, and capable at the same time of understanding the metaphysics of different characters, some of them might acquire a place among the stock pieces of the theatre. But curtailment of the dialogue, or any change of incident, such as we sometimes see in altered pieces, will not do: the original sin of their nature is so inveterate that they must be born again, to escape damnation.

Her volume of "Miscellaneous Dramas" contains a few pieces which are probably more calculated to succeed in representation than those which she has published on *her system*; but, as dramatic works, they cannot be ranked very high: they abound in descriptive poetry, and in examples of intellectual motion, expressed with the most admirable propriety; for it is in these things that Miss Baillie excels, and it is for them that her works will be read with delight and instruction, when the works of more fashionable poets are forgotten, with all the associations which have given them such extensive currency. Miss Baillie must be satisfied with the renown of being the greatest metaphysical poet, and one of the most extraordinary female characters, that has ever appeared; nor think that she suffers injustice from those who pay her the tribute of their admiration as such, when they say, that they regret she should ever have appeared a candidate for distinction as a dramatist.

Besides the three volumes on the passions, and her miscellaneous volume, she has published a separate piece, called, "a Family Legend," which was performed at Edinburgh, and afterwards in London.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE good effects which have already resulted from the institution of Sunday Schools must be apparent to all; I am therefore somewhat surprised at not having yet seen any plan for the

conducting of schools of that description upon the new and improved methods of Bell and Lancaster.
T. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I OBSERVED lately an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to stop the sale of a certain edition of Cruden's Concordance. In the merits of this suit I have no interest; but I believe that the edition printed in the year 1769, and corrected by the author himself, is the most correct. To the later editions is prefixed a brief memoir of the venerable author; it is to be regretted, however, that something more circumstantial has not been given to the public concerning a man who contributed so much to facilitate the study of the Holy Scriptures. He was a native of Aberdeen; and, I have no doubt, he has left relatives in that town, who would cheerfully furnish every information in their power.

He was an uncle, I understand, or grand uncle, of a gentleman known in the literary world—I mean Dr. Crombie; and, if that gentleman would present the public with a more detailed account of Mr. Cruden, as he must have had access to know every particular of his life and character—he would gratify the earnest desire of many, who value the work, and esteem the character, of that truly pious and excellent man.
J. P.

Glasgow; Aug. 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I THINK the greater part of your numerous readers will agree with me, that the late Apothecaries Act is likely to do more good than any that has lately passed the House; its sole object is to prevent any person, who has not had a medical education, from practising in the profession. It requires the student to serve five years with some medical practitioner, to attend a limited number of lectures, and to be six months (at least) pupil to some public hospital. After this he is to be examined at Apothecaries-hall as to the progress he has made, and his knowledge of the classics; and, if approved of, he is then qualified to practise—if not, he is to study six months longer, and then to be examined again.

I differ very much from your correspondent A. O. W. who has, in your Magazine for August, declared, *he considered classical examinations as purporting*

ing to nothing more nor less than the promotion of a scandalous monopoly.

Can it be called monopoly to protect regular medical men (who have spent all their lives in the profession,) from the dangerous empiric, (whose origin very often may be traced to the *blacksmith's boy*,) who, by getting some knowledge of horse-medicines, afterwards sets up for a famous doctor; who, with "*herbs, roots, and simple medicaments, could cure more than all the Greek and Latin in the world was able to lead to.*"

I am sorry to say there are many such as these in this country, by whom thousands of valetudinarians are daily deluded; but I congratulate my countrymen, that those who can now establish themselves to practise the profession must be men of learning; and under whose care there can be no danger of placing their lives.

W.

Harwich; Aug. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MOST of my family have been victims to the rheumatism—passing their latter days in decrepitude and pain. While young we are not seriously incommoded by it; but, about the age of forty it seldom fails to attack us. The infallible cures recommended and advertised for this disorder are almost as numerous as its victims: I have therefore little reliance on them; and rest my hopes rather on the prevention than the cure of this painful complaint.

As some of your numerous readers may be able to favour me with information on a subject of such general interest, I am led to hope you will insert this in your valuable publication.

R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE narrative from Batavia, New York, relative to Artemas Shutack having separated his foot from the ancle, to extricate himself from the risk of expiring suspended from a tree, where the foot had been imprisoned, has been by many treated as fabulous—as excess of pain would probably suspend the functions of nature, or loss of blood wholly exhaust them. But medical gentlemen, who have served with the peninsular army, have given it as their opinion, that, by firmly tying a handkerchief or any ligature round the leg, a great hemorrhage would be prevented, and sense of pain deadened. I

am at all times anxious to authenticate instances of fortitude under bodily anguish—the most ennobling and decisive proof of the superiority a human soul can maintain over its earthly tenement; and have therefore been anxious to vindicate the resolution of Artemas Shutack.

A very singular proof of manly firmness was displayed by a Highland gentleman last June:—He underwent the dreadful operation for the stone without uttering a complaint; and, when laid in bed, requested the doctor's leave to sing his favourite Gaelic hunting song. The patient was past seventy years of age when he underwent the operation, and in six weeks was angling at a rivulet near his house. Let the scoffers at immortality consider how invaluable is the hope of a better life!

B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE sight of Mr. Lancaster's letter in your Magazine reminded me of a much simpler way to teach children to read than any at present in use; not knowing where to write to him about it, I beg leave to suggest it to him, or other philanthropists, through the Monthly Magazine.

My plan is to use the alphabetic mode of writing instead of that now in use, which is a kind of hieroglyphic. If five hundred children were taught in that way, it would pay for an edition to supply them with books.

As for the inconvenience of having two different ways of writing in one language, the same happened formerly in Egypt, where both the hieroglyphic and alphabetic methods obtained at the same time; so that here is a sufficient precedent.

The simplicity and facility of alphabetic writing would soon procure for it, among great numbers of people, the preference above the silly mode now followed; which is so difficult to remember, that an English dictionary, for the purpose of spelling rightly, is needed as long as a man lives.

Books of every description could be transferred into the alphabetic language, for the use of those who followed that mode.

Alphabetic writing consists in giving to the same letter constantly the same unvarying power; so that, when the twenty-four characters are learnt, the art of reading is almost acquired.

RICHARD EDWARDS.

Paddington; Aug. 22.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the earliest annals of Great Britain, to the present year, history enjoins us to unremitting precaution against the effects of a variable climate. Including this date, these isles have experienced famine, or a near approach to scarcity of provisions, at thirty-five different periods; Italy, nine times; Turkey, but twice; and France records only five returns of destitution; but the prevailing distresses of many Gallic provinces, and in other fertile regions, have given to all nations a tremendous warning, that, without accumulated stores, to provide against contingencies, neither fecundity of soil, nor a genial atmosphere, can ensure the bulk of a people from fatal privation, through the failure of a single crop. Were it possible for royalty, nobility, and opulence, to be impressed with the vivid sympathies that affect the intermediate ranks, in witnessing the miseries of a starving populace, all governments would bestow the most sedulous attention to guard them from exigencies, pregnant not only with physical pain, but with the more hideous misfortune of moral depravity. The great and wealthy hear of poverty in general terms; they grant munificent donations to relieve the present pressure; but, having no adequate conception of the real condition of the poor, the benefactors reflect no further, and no radical preventive saves the commiserated objects from renewed calamity.

Precarious returns upon the capital that must be vested in amassing grain, presents formidable obstacles to every scheme of this kind; but let us impartially examine whether the sums we decline advancing for precautions against scarcity, will not be extorted from us to a much greater amount by the high price of necessaries.—The expenditure occasioned by increased charges in house-keeping, and by charitable contributions, if previously applied to ensure plenty, would go a far greater length, and answer a more salutary purpose. In the Monthly Magazine for September, 1816, will be found authenticated instances of wheat making palatable bread after being stored more than a century; and we know, that, in England, wheat has often kept seven years,—a longer space than could be requisite for our plan. But it is important to inquire, was the British wheat defended from depredation? The writer has just read in the Edinburgh Weekly

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Journal for August 13th, that, in the neighbourhood of Bath, a farmer lately took down a rick of wheat to be threshed, the grain was estimated at fifteen sacks, but vermin had reduced it to five; a bushel and a-half of mice were killed among the sheaves, and a greater number were supposed to have escaped. Such occurrences are not rare, and they add importance to the proposal for laying up our produce out of the reach of depredation; and, undoubtedly, the events of this year will urge the benevolent and considerate to seek, within the boundaries of common sense and experience, the reasons for and against rendering our own products commensurate to our consumption of farinaceous food. The prospect of an exuberant harvest alarms the farmer with dread of a rapid depression in the price of grain. May we be permitted to suggest, that, to avoid selling beneath the actual cost for raising a crop, and again paying exorbitantly for the produce of unfavourable seasons, part of a luxuriant return should be dried and stored in a manner that may secure it from humidity and from vermin? Amassing large deposits in public institutions might favour or constitute monopoly; but grain, carefully preserved by the growers, and brought to open market, would essentially benefit the community in times of scarcity, and permanently deliver farmers from subservience to opulent speculators, to whom they have hitherto sold their redundant products, lest they may spoil on their hands. Those dealers have done good service by importing grain when our own crop has been insufficient; but, without the precarious and expensive recourse to importation, we might have uniform supplies, by extending the operations of our own agriculture, and storing the superflux of corn; and thus, the market could be regulated by criterions not to be materially disturbed by the ordinary mutations of human affairs, and even little affected by vicissitudes of weather,—the great agent of a rise or fall, according to the present system. Local vent for the wares of our commerce would naturally ensue by this increase of circulating capital, and remunerating sale for all the products of industry could feel no severe incumbrance in maintaining immature, invalid, or superannuated paupers. The income of territorial proprietors can never be so secure as the annual interests paid to funded stockholders, till the value of land becomes

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less fluctuating, and cheap labour and cheap bread shall allow British goods to appear at foreign markets, without the drawback of a price, which even the acknowledged superiority of their fabrics cannot atone. Thus trade must be heavily clogged, and agriculture participates in the obstruction; and a youthful land-holder not unfrequently deceives and embarrasses himself, by suiting his establishment to the nominal revenue of his estate; forgetting, that all the tenants cannot fulfil the terms that swell his rent-roll, as the variable prices of grain subject them to inadequate returns for their toil. A moderate, equable price of provisions, would take away the chief inducement to a residence abroad, an unpatriotic self-indulgence, depriving our country of specie, which, circulated at home, would essentially conduce to her prosperity. The manufacturer, artisan, and husbandman, might then rely upon humble competency; and each labourer, producing more than should suffice for his own wants, would help in constituting a pledge for universal plenty, happiness, and domestic peace. This is no improbable statement. An empire containing 22,351,000 of waste, but improveable, acres, and an exuberant population, must be susceptible of self-derived blessings, more than we can conjecture, or at once appreciate. Reckoning the rent of each arable acre at only nine shillings, and the sale of products at 1*l.* 7*s.* this dead stock could be transmitted into a circulating capital, amounting to 30,073,850*l.* Not only the subsistence, but the internal tranquillity of a country depends upon flourishing agriculture, and averaging the products to general consumption, allowing always a large reserve for contingencies. Though the failure of a crop cannot be prevented, the most afflictive consequences may be soon mitigated, and in a few years completely guarded against by appropriate stores. In this just eulogy of agriculture, we are far, very far, from intending to depreciate the commercial enterprize and unequalled perfection in useful and elegant fabrics, that so long and so largely have promoted the high ascendancy of Great Britain; but we have often experienced, that the productive value of export trade can be interrupted or circumscribed by other states. The proposal for a sacred alliance against all British, or British colonial goods, contained in the journal of Ghent for May 18th, with the absurd report of a lottery to force a demand for

our commodities, breathes a spirit which those journalists would not venture to disclose, in contradiction to their rulers. Let the inhabitants of Britain resolve to draw all their bread from their own soil, and, compensating to themselves the casualties of foreign traffic, they may defy rival machinations. During several centuries we have been infatuated to maintain *alien* peasantry, by encouraging their agriculture, while our own have often been reduced to indigence, and were exposed to the dangers of habitual idleness and vagrancy, for want of opportunity to fill up their time in earning a livelihood.

An overflow of foreign grain compelled our farmers to contract their operations in spring 1816; and the high price of bread, so aggravating to our unprecedented distress, has been chiefly profitable to the agriculturists of other realms, whose predominating competition in the grain-market reduced the income of landholders, and an expenditure beseeching their situation could not so variously elicit new modifications of industry, nor promote those already introduced. They who furnished comforts or elegancies have suffered in proportion to the embarrassments of their customers, and insolvency and pauperism spread far and wide. The demand for all but indispensable necessities being completely stagnated, many labourers, seamen, manufacturers, and tradesmen, are thrown out of employment; and, limited in our exports, the revival of credit and business can be expected only by circulating at home so much capital as we can meet with commodities of native growth and fabrication. Trade cannot long be forced in articles not of the first necessity; but, if we produce and accumulate a sufficiency of grain, the consumption of aliments will infallibly prove a consistent stimulus and recompence for diversified exertion.

The local transit of capital from the farm to the warehouse, the retail and workshop, with alternations of profit from the citizen to the agriculturist, like arterial circulation in the animal frame, communicates a vital impulse to enterprize, ingenuity, and diligence. When our fields provide food for the towns, the price paid to the grower will return in custom to the consumer, and save the inferior ranks from the hardships and temptations of penury. Much less trouble could fertilize and reap abundance from our commons, moors, and mosses, than must attend bringing car-

goes

goes from distant shores, especially in times of hostility; and our needless, our enormous, remittances to foreign coffers, have often strengthened "the sinews of war," arrayed against our dearest interests. Were the higher orders more explicitly acquainted with the slovenly manner in which imported or monopolized grain is exposed to a mixture of animalcules, the ordure of vermin, and dust from the cloathing of workmen, employed to shovel the heaps in granaries, they would exert their power to abolish practices so repugnant to cleanliness; and correct investigation will prove, that the immense quantities of corn destroyed by rats, mice, weasels, and confined air, if brought to sale in a sound state, could overpay the most costly process for its defence, and preservation unvitiated. The expence for importing one boll, could raise two or more at home, besides yielding emolument for the higher orders, and self-derived comforts for the poor, while converting their native soil into an *ample exchequer* and *inexhaustible granaries*.

Attention and long-continued observation has convinced the writer, that, if the earth withholds her bounty in one year, the next crop makes a rich compensation; and thus, at an average, plenty may be ensured by stedfast precaution, in amassing the redundancy to prevent a ruinous declension, or exorbitant rise in the grain-market. Foresight in laying up grain for seed would avert bankruptcy from the poorer tenantry, who cannot afford to pay high for fertile grain, and, by sowing their own, protract distress, in diminishing the common stock of provisions. Numbers are now mourning over the scanty returns occasioned by bad seed. Let us provide against the evil in future, and let us consider, what expenditure to the great, and even to the less affluent, might have been spared, had stores of well preserved corn prevented the deficiency of sustenance, which during many months afflicted Europe, and what profits might have accrued to Great Britain, had she alone provided against the evil hour, and possessed means for supplying other countries! Trouble and expence must be incurred, and difficulties surmounted, before the utility of our simple scheme can appear in full magnitude; but, if we wait the spontaneous removal of all impediments, no undertaking will commence, nor arrive at maturity. This is at least the cheapest and most natural expedient proposed, for securing our country from

scarcity; and many schemes, which at first were derided for their unostentatious simplicity, have led to important discoveries.

All the inventions that have conducted mankind from barbarism to useful knowledge, civilization, and refinement, were, in the first stages, no more than dubious projects; till repeated and persevering experiment rectified erroneous theories, developed beneficial results, and super-added improvements. We never shall find a novelty free from objections; and even confirmed systems are liable to cavil. To incite superior minds to investigation must be at least innoxious; and, had the readers beheld, or heard from authority, the miseries* that some years since roused the compassion of an invalid to laborious exertions, many benevolent Britons would liberally contribute means to ascertain the practicability of the measure recommended, and they would pardon the zeal, which solicits their aid, to give the project a tangible shape, without being burdensome or hazardous to individuals. The writer, with unfeigned diffidence of the literary merit of her pages, but with confidence in their good tendency, devotes to this public service the production of an almost disabled arm, but unimpaired judgment and attentive experience. The manuscript is to be printed by subscription, and the profits applied to experiments in the preservation of grain, under the conduct of respectable gentlemen. The work consists of memoirs of deluded females, who sacrificed for a ruining spoiler every tie that connected them with reputable society; and we have appealed to the plain dictates of common sense, whether the indulgence of guilty passion has not created, even to the seducers, more disquietude and more renunciation of genuine pleasure, than could be enjoined by the most rigid restraints of practical religion and honor. Noblemen and gentlemen whose enlightened minds very highly appreciate the importance of national morals, and ladies of exalted condition, for the sake of sons and brothers; and all ranks, either in commiseration or fellow-feeling, will, it is earnestly hoped, favor the circulation of a volume, which offers, perhaps, the first attempt explicitly to reveal the true nature of a splendid slavery to vice, by

* In chapter 36th of the third part of the *Popular Models*, sold by J. Souter, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard, and by Messrs. Longman and co. remarkable incidents from real life are related.—EDITOR.

exhibiting crime through the medium of its consequences, that soon add wretchedness to infamy, that the air and voice of enjoyment assumed to the world, is a poor compensation for secret anguish, which not the most obdurate can escape; and, to those not utterly lost to feeling, the zest of voluptuous gratification or vanity is quite exhausted, long ere an originally delicate mind can become callous to mortification.

The volume, in boards, will be about the size of Enfield's Speaker: the subscription ten shillings and sixpence; five shillings paid at the time of subscribing, the balance on delivering the work, which shall be sent to the press whenever the subscriptions amount to five hundred copies. The subscriptions to be paid to Messrs. Longman and Co.; to Mr. Souter, 73, St. Paul's Churchyard; to Mr. Bell, editor of the Weekly Messenger; Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 47, Paternoster-row; and Mr. D. Mackay, No. 44, Newgate-street; J. Cumming, Dublin; Messrs. Constable and Co.; and Mr. Will. Blackwood, 17, Princes-street, Edinburgh; as also to Mr. Ballantine, publisher of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal. The sums collected to be entirely under the management of a committee of subscribers for the highest number of copies: lists of the subscribers to be published shall be printed with pamphlets detailing successful experiments in the preservation of grain, and accounts of all disbursement open to the inspection of subscribers. In short, every arrangement shall be adopted, to promote the avowed purpose, and to prove the disinterested exertions of all concerned. Now, Mr. Editor, as a philanthropist and patriot, I crave your speedy insertion of this unadorned prospectus, which I submit to the philanthropy and patriotism of your readers, in full confidence, that those British virtues will not fail to remunerate many hours of early and late labour in behalf of sufferers who cannot plead for themselves.

B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE parental duties of man are to feed, cloath, and instruct his offspring: Nature has strongly implanted these duties. While the state of society is pure, these duties are rarely neglected. So inherent are they, that, even in the present corrupted state of morals, the two former continue to be anxiously observed.

The neglect which prevails in the performance of the latter duty has, perhaps, arisen and kept pace with the difficulties and evils of the times. But has it not received encouragement from the facilities which have been held out to parents to relinquish this duty, or rather to transfer it from themselves to others; to leave the care and burthen of instruction to those who volunteer to perform it? And is not this the principle upon which the modern schools, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor, are founded?

With a view to the consideration of this subject, and to fix the duty of instruction where Nature has placed it, I beg to suggest that, in preference of the present practice, encouragements be given to necessitous parents, who duly perform the important duty of giving their children a common education. To effect this, let the existing funds of societies, or let new funds, raised for the purpose, be applied somewhat in this way:—That parents, in needy circumstances, who have placed their children to schools, on producing certificates of the sums actually paid to the masters, receive from the society a reward or bounty, according to the nature of the case, either to the amount of the sums paid, or some articles of cloathing, as the society shall determine.

The advantages which, it is considered, appertain to this plan, are these:—

Parents would be excited, and enabled by the reward afforded them, to exercise the important parental duty of giving instruction to their offspring.

A greater interest would be created, by the parent's being the cause of the child's education.

The child would feel the obligation due to the parent, and would not, at any period of life, have to trace back to its recollection, that it was brought up a public pauper.

The character of the working-poor would thus be raised in society.

The choice of schools would remain with parents, who would decide thereon, according to their places of residence, or other circumstances.

A competition would exist with schoolmasters, as formerly.

The parents, from having to pay the master, would bestow more watchful attention on the children's progress and attendance.

And, if the reward or bounty were given in clothing, the children would experience another benefit, particularly in inclement seasons.

Offering

1817.]

Mr. Elmes's improved Prisons.

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Offering these hints to the consideration and discussion of your intelligent correspondents;—I am, &c.
Portsea; August 16. E. M.

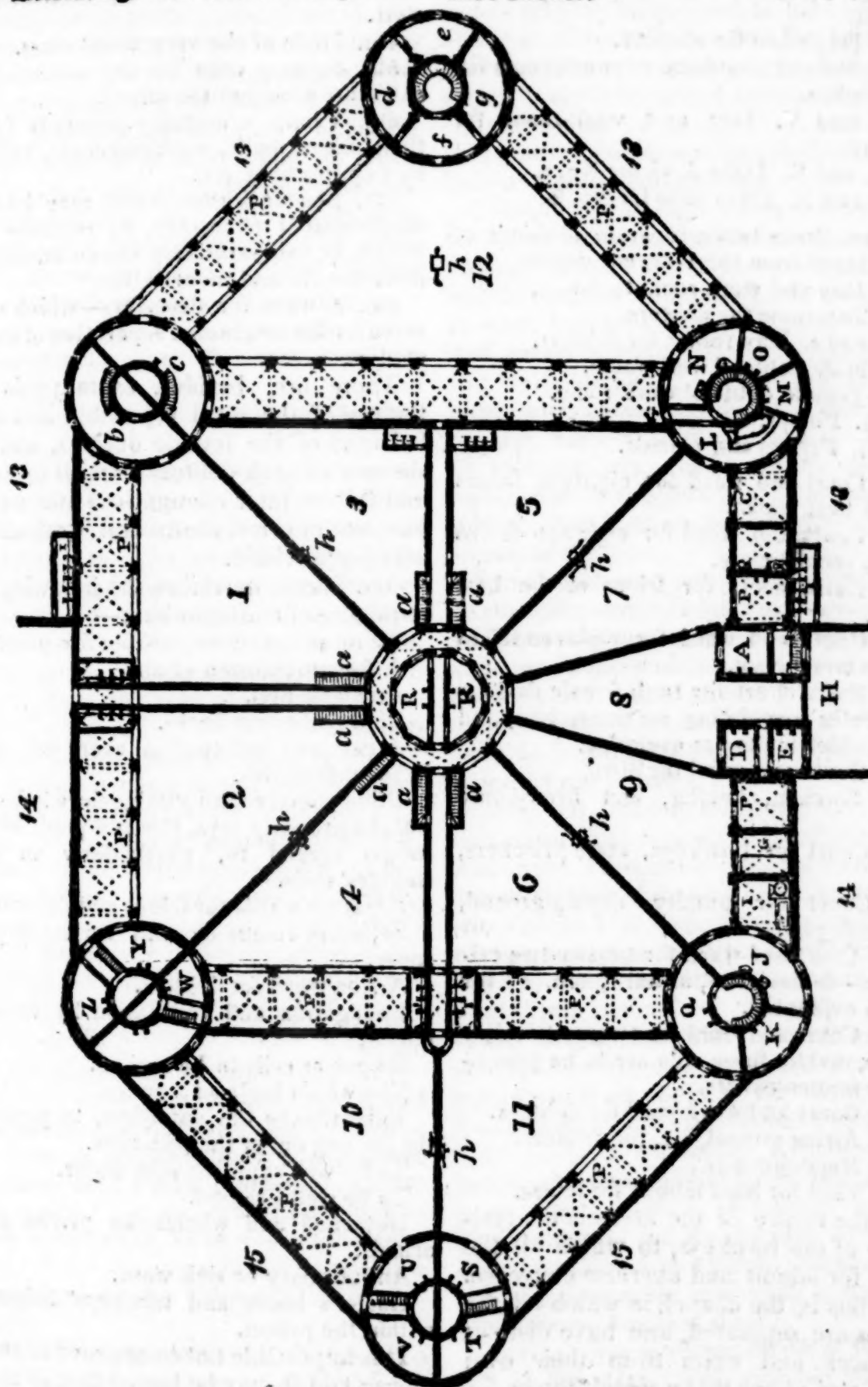
To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. JAMES ELMES, an architect of London, has lately circulated a very interesting tract on an improved

construction of gaols. His plans merit general attention; and, as no branch of the architectural art is more interesting to humanity, the details of one of his proposed structures cannot fail to interest your readers.

The form of the following design is an unequal-sided hexagon, enclosing a square, and two triangles, having similar towers at its angles and intersections, as here shewn:—



REFERENCES.

- A. Gaoler's parlour.
- B. Gaoler's kitchen.
- C. Felons' public kitchen.

- D. Turnkeys' room.
- E. Turnkeys' office.
- F. Room for examining felons, &c.
- G. Cold bath.

H. Fore

- H. Fore-court and entrance.
- I. Oven for tainted clothes, warm bath, &c.
- J. Laundry.
- K. Store-room for clothes.
- L. General bake-house.
- M. Bakers' living room.
- N. Public kitchen for debtors.
- O. Cooks' living room.
- P. Piazzas to every class.
- Q. Day-room for class 6.
- RR. Turnkeys' rooms, with chapel over them.
- S. Day-room for class 11.
- T. Second day-room or work-room for same class.
- U. and V. Day and work-room for No. 10.
- W. and X. Ditto ditto for No. 4.
- Y. and Z. Ditto ditto for No. 2.

aaaa. Stairs to the separate divisions of the chapel from the different wards.

b. Day and work-room to No. 1.

c. Tap-room for debtors.

d. and e. Day-rooms for debtors.

f. Male debtors' work-room.

g. Female debtors' work-room.

hhh. Pumps.

iiii. Privies and urinals.

1. Court and ward for eighteen felons of the best class.

2. Court and ward for eighteen felons of the second class.

3. Extra court for felons of the best class.

4. Court and ward for eighteen felons of the worst class.

5. Extra court for such female debtors as prefer associating by themselves, and from which males are excluded.

6. Court and ward for ditto.

7. Kitchen, baking, and brew-house yard.

8. Court for turnkeys, state-prisoners, &c.

9. Court for laundry, drying-ground, and bath yard.

10. Court and ward for twenty-two criminals—as deserters, assaults, &c. or for king's evidences.

11. Court and ward for twenty-two boy felons, and for those who are to be punished for misdemeanors.

12. Court and work-yard for debtors.

13. Airing-ground, &c. for debtors.

14. Rope-grounds.

15. Yard for hard labour for felons.

In the centre of the areas is the residence of the turnkeys, to which all the yards for labour and exercise converge. Over this is the chapel, in which all the classes are separated, and have distinct entrances and exits from their own yards, and above that a watch-tower.

The prisoners are divided into eight classes, as shewn on the plans, and are—

1st. Debtors, who can again be easily

subdivided into two, if desirable—as the unfortunate and the fraudulent, or the well-behaved and the refractory.

2nd. Male felons of a better class, from which situation and class they can be degraded when refractory, and to which others can be promoted who deserve it; adjoining this is an extra court for rewards for industry and good behaviour, or for allowing them to work for their better support.

3rd. Male felons of an intermediate class.

4th. Ditto of the very worst class.

5th. Solitary cells for the condemned, and most unruly of the others.

6th. Young criminals—prisoners for a time, for assaults, misdemeanors, refractory apprentices, &c.

7th. Female felons—which may be also subdivided if necessary, to separate the young, or comparatively uncontaminated, from the old and incorrigible.

8th. A ward for deserters—which may serve for the occasional separation of king's evidences, &c.

There are, besides, extra yards for the use of the most reputable and best behaved of the female debtors, and for the use of such debtors as wish to work and follow their occupations; for which purpose covered sheds and work-shops may be provided.

Mr. Elmes describes the following as requisites of construction:—

To be as nearly as possible fire-proof.

A free circulation of air.

An alarm bell.

Cold and warm baths.

A cast-iron bedstead in every cell, and in the infirmaries.

Blinds better than glazing for windows; but, he properly says, this is a point by no means agreed to, particularly in the debtors' cells.

Separate wards for felons and debtors.

Separate rooms or cells for every prisoner.

A free ward for debtors.

Fumigation and ventilation by various means.

Rooms or cells to be arched.

The whole built on arcades.

Turnstiles to the gateways, to prevent the rushing out of the prisoners.

To be well supplied with water.

To be well drained.

Detached and wholesome privies and urinals.

An infirmary or sick ward.

Gaoler's house and turnkeys' lodgings within the prison.

It is impossible not to approve of such plans; and it may be hoped that so able and humane an architect will be employed or consulted in all new erections of the kind. There is one point, however,

over,

ever, in which this gentleman errs, and against which he ought to be solemnly warned — that is, in sustaining the wicked, barbarous, and infernal, solitary-cell system. It is wrong to keep prisoners of every degree of depravity in the same ward, because it serves as a great school of vice; but it is also most revolting to every sentiment of humanity to thrust men into cells, the size of TOMBS—so as to produce every feeling of impatience, horror, and despair. It can never be difficult to class prisoners into parties of three, four, or six; and to allow them to live and sleep in apartments of commensurate size. It is sufficient punishment to lose liberty, without having other evils superadded. A solitary cell was the contrivance of a fanatic, and his invention has been made use of by fiends to goad the unfortunate and wretched to madness.

A MAGISTRATE.

Southwark; Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND, by the account of the proceedings of the Royal Institute of France, contained in the fifth number of the Journal of Arts and Sciences, that, "M. Biot made a report on two distinct works of Mr. Winsor, which the author had presented to the society; they relate to gas-lights. It was stated, on this occasion, that M. Lebon, a French engineer, had certainly the honor of the discovery, in the application of hydrogen gas to the purposes of extensive illumination."

So, from this, it appears, that Mr. Winsor, after promulgating his absurdities in this country, and rendering himself ridiculous in the opinion of every man of science, by his preposterous calculations on the subject of gas-lights, has had the temerity to bring the aberrations of his profound mind again before the eye of the world, and, in all human probability, with the same pure and disinterested intentions which marked his career in the metropolis of England. It seems that (with his usual egotism and vanity,) he still claims the honor (for it is an honor, as it is useful to mankind,) of the discovery of the application of coal-gas to the purposes of illumination.

Mr. WINSOR has the merit certainly of calling the attention of the public to its utility, but this is all: and, when it is considered how dearly many of the proprietors of gas-shares have paid for Mr.

Winsor's talents and assistance, and how little benefit gas concerns have derived from his monstrous quackery, it is a matter of regret, that such a gentleman ever bent his vast scientific knowledge to the subject at all.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, that neither Mr. Winsor, nor Lebon, Clayton, and many other names which might be mentioned, have the honor of this discovery, though all may perhaps have some share in bringing it to its present perfection; and it is untrue to assert, that Mr. Clayton was the first that discovered carburetted hydrogen; and I believe it to be equally untrue, that M. Lebon is the first that has discovered its application to the purposes of illumination.

I think, sir, the promulgation of the following extracts from Beckmann's History of Inventions, Vol. 1. page 338, will do much to set this disputed question at rest; and will prove, beyond denial, that not only was carburetted hydrogen, and its application, well known before these gentlemen pretend to the discovery, but absolutely before their grandfathers were born; and the carbonization of coal, and the products resulting therefrom, fully understood and appreciated.

Mr. Beckmann says, "that this method of reducing turf to coal (carbonizing) is still practised in some parts of Germany, and was proposed about the year of 1669 by the well known Joachim Becher, who recommended the purifying coal of sulphur and the use of the rock-oil, procured by the process."

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears very evident, that the process here alluded to must have been quite different from the common mode of making coke; and, from what follows, it is quite clear, that the method adopted to procure the tar-oil and gas must have been similar to that now in practice.

Beckmann further says, "that at present the burning of coal, in order to procure from them rock-oil, for the use of leather manufacturers, (and which on that account cannot be exported,) is much practised in England: but it appears that it was attempted before Becher's time, for, in the year of 1627, John Hacket and Octavo Strada obtained a patent for rendering coals and wood useful without smoke."

Further, in a work published at Frankfort in the year 1683, entitled, Foolish Wisdom or Wise Folly, 12mo. page 91 contains the following observations.

"In Holland there is turf, and in England

England there is coal, neither of which are good for burning, in apartments or in melting houses: I have, however, discovered a method of burning both these into good coals, so that they not only produce no smoke or bad smell, but yield as strong a heat for melting metals as that of wood, and throw out such flames, that a foot of coal shall make a flame ten feet long. This I have demonstrated at the Hague with turf, and proved in England with coal, in the presence of Mr. Boyle, by experiments at Windsor, on a large scale. It deserves also to be remarked, that the Swedes procure their tar from fir wood. I have procured tar from coal, which is in every thing equal to Swedish, and even superior for some purposes. I have tried it both on timber and ropes,* and found it very excellent. The king himself ordered a proof of it to be made in his presence.

"This is a thing of very great importance to the English; and the coals, after the tar is extracted, are better for use than before."

I think, Mr. Editor, after this, no one will be hardy enough to assert, that carburetted hydrogen is a new discovery: its application to the purposes of illumination appears in 1683 not to have entered into the contemplation of the then carbonizers of coal; but this application has arisen from a variety of circumstances connected with the nature of the thing, and these circumstances have principally taken place in this country, which I unfortunately have not leisure to collect, but which I am convinced would fully prove what I have contended for: viz. that Winsor, Lebon, or any other individual, has no title to the exclusive honor of considering himself the first suggester of the application of coal-gas to the purposes now in use. G. G.

Walworth: Aug. 18.

P.S. I cannot forbear, Mr. Editor, in expressing my surprise that this valuable article, coal-tar, is so little attended to; when properly prepared, it forms one of the best of coverings for all rough wood-work exposed to the effects of weather; it is really a matter of astonishment, that post-rails and valuable paling are not more protected by carbonization and the use of coal-tar, which I understand can be now bought at any of the gas-works at an exceeding low

* This is not strictly correct; on the contrary, coal-tar, from the corroding qualities of the ammonia mixed with it, is very injurious to ropes; but for every other purpose (when properly boiled) it is most excellent.

price. The partial carbonization of the bottoms and heads of posts and other rough work, and the use of tar, would save annually an immense sum, now expended on the waste of these articles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERFECTLY agree with your correspondent, that the exposure of the naked bodies of women would tend to prevent their committing suicide. Perhaps the idea would be amended if bodies, in cases of *felo de se*, were delivered over to the public hospitals for dissection. This would furnish hospital-subjects; and would operate *in terrorem* far more than burying in a cross-road.

A similar resentment of society should be expressed against all suicides committed in the New River, near London—a stream which is intended for the beverage and culinary purposes of the metropolis. All bodies of persons destroying themselves in that river, ought either to be exposed on gibbets in its vicinity, or be delivered to hospitals for dissection. It produces a nauseating effect to consider, that the water which we daily drink is thus contaminated; and the determination of ministers and Parliament to let the public distresses find their own level, lately led to seven cases of self-destruction in the New River alone, within ten days.

Nor is this the only way in which this stream is polluted; for, every fine afternoon or morning during the summer-season, scores of men and youths may be seen, near Stoke Newington, bathing with impunity; and at Enfield even the sewers, privies, and drains, are permitted to empty themselves into it. These abuses merit the attention of a company which profits so largely of the liberality of the public. T. W. WILSON.

Islington, Sept. 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following meteorological observations, made in the state of Kentucky in the year 1815, may serve to give some idea of the climate of that new and interesting portion of the United States; and, should it come within the plan of your useful miscellany, I shall feel obliged by your giving them publicity.

Although it is usual, in similar cases, to give the averages of a series of years, yet, it is presumed, the result would not materially differ from the annexed table, excepting only the item of "Depth of Rain,"

Rain," which probably exceeds the average quantity by one-third or one-fourth.

I have given the months of January and July in full, with a view to illustrate the mode in which the observations were made, as well as to shew the extremes of temperature in winter and summer; and have also subjoined to the averages

and totals of the year, the result of observations, made in the same manner, on an average of years at this place. The Kentucky observations were made near Frankfort, twenty miles north of the centre of the State—lat. 38° N., long. 84° 30' W.

W. N. BENTLEY.

Highbury; Aug. 19.

JANUARY 1815.

Phases of the Moon.	Days.	At eight in the morning.		Prevalent Wind.				State of Weather.				Depth of Rain.	OCCASIONAL REMARKS.
		Thermo.	Wind.	North.	East.	South.	West.	Brilliant.	Fine.	Cloudy.	Rain, &c.		
S.	1	44	S.S.W.	4	1	1	..	{ Snow and rain eight hours in night. Thunder—thin ice at night.
	2	48	W.S.W.	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..
	3	32	S.W.	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
D	4	22	E.	4	..	1	Very hard frost at night.
	5	35	W.N.W.	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
	6	13	W.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1.48
S.	7	17	W.N.W.	1	3	1	1	..	Cloudless day—rain in night. Rain all morning. Rain nearly all day.
	8	44	W.S.W.	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..
	9	43	S.W.	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..
●	10	55	S.W.	2	2	1	1	..	{ Ditto do. do.—sun not seen; thin ice at night. Hoar and hard frost at night. Frost at night. Hard frost at night. Nearly cloudless.
	11	28	W.N.W.	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
	12	14	W.N.W.	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Apogee	13	28	S.W.	2	2	1	Little snow.
	14	19	S.W.	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
	15	24	W.S.W.	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
S.	16	34	W.	4	1	1	..	{ Snow nearly all day—four inches; sun not seen. Little snow.
	17	29	W.S.W.	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1.16
	18	28	W.	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..
C	19	35	W.N.W.	1	3	1	1	..	Thermometer 7° at sun-rise. Smart breeze.
	20	30	W.N.W.	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	21	31	E.N.E.	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
S.	22	26	N.	4	1	1	..	{ Ditto ditto—very severe cold all day: therm. 3 P.M. 17°, 9 P.M. 3°. Stiff breeze at night; cleared off—intensely cold. Thermometer at sun-rise 1½ below 0. Nearly cloudless—thermometer at highest 13°. Cloudless.
	23	24	W.	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..
	24	9	W.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
☉	25	25	W.S.W.	1	3	..	1	{ Nearly cloudless—severe continued frost since the 23d.
	26	15	S.W.	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
	27	22	W.S.W.	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
Perigee	28	1	W.N.W.	1	3	1	Inches.
	29	1	N.W.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
	30	1	W.S.W.	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
D	31	1	W.N.W.	1	3	1	
Average		25	Totals.	12	5	20	87	14	5	12	12	2.64	

JULY 1815.

Phases of the Moon.	Days.	At eight in the morning.		Pre-valent Winds.				State of Weather.				Depth of Rain.	OCCASIONAL REMARKS.
		Thermo.	Wind.	North.	East.	South.	West.	Brilliant.	Fine.	Cloudy.	Rain, &c.		
● Perigee	1	80	W.	4	1	1	..	{ Excessively hot day— much thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. Drizzling only.
	2	76	W.S.W.	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	..
	3	76	N.N.W.	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
	4	67	N.N.E.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
	5	72	W.S.W.	2	2	1	1	2.13	{ Thunder and lightning. Ditto ditto —heavy showers.
	6	70	S.S.E.	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	..
	7	73	W.S.W.	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	..
	8	72	W.	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	..
	9	73	W.	2	2	...	1	...	1	..	{ Red sky in evening. Nearly a wet day—thunder and lightning. Thunder and lightning. But little rain. Showery. Cloudless.
	10	72	E.N.E.	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	..
	11	73	W.S.W.	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	..
	12	73	W.	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	..
☾ S.	13	70	S.S.E.	2	2	1	1	..	{ Little rain at night— thunder. Very hot sun. Do. do. Do. do.
	14	72	S.W.	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	..
	15	74	S.S.W.	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	..
	16	70	W.N.W.	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1.87
	17	71	W.N.W.	1	3	1	{ Showery—little lightning at night. Showery—thunder and lightning. Wet inorning, but not heavy rain—thunder and lightning.
	18	74	W.N.W.	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..
	19	78	W.	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	..
	20	79	W.	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	..
	21	77	W.S.W.	1	3	1	{ Very warm day—thunder and lightning at night. Showers in some places in the vicinity—thunder and lightning. Showers—thunder and lightning.
	22	75	W.S.W.	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	..
	23	78	W.N.W.	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	..
	24	79	W.S.W.	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	..
☉ Apogee	25	77	W.N.W.	4	1	1	..	{ Very warm day—thunder and lightning at night. Showers in some places in the vicinity—thunder and lightning. Showers—thunder and lightning.
	26	73	W.N.W.	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	..
	27	74	N.E.	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1.67
	28	72	N.	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	..
	29	73	N.	...	2	2	...	1	{ Very warm day—thunder and lightning at night. Showers in some places in the vicinity—thunder and lightning. Showers—thunder and lightning.
	30	79	W.N.W.	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	..
	31	79	W.N.W.	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	..
	Average	74.2	Totals.	14	9	32	69	14	11	6	15	5.67	

GENERAL

GENERAL RESULTS—1815.

MONTHS.	Thermometer.	North.	East.	South.	West.	Brilliant.	Fine.	Cloudy.	Rain, Snow, &c.	Cloudless.	Sun not seen.	High wind.	Very high wind.	Thunder.	Fog.	White frost, &c.	Depth of rain.
January	25.	12	5	20	87	14	5	12	12	2	2	..	..	1	..	26	2.64
February	27.6	30	10	19	53	13	5	10	11	2	5	..	..	2	..	20	1.60
March	46.9	12	4	20	88	10	11	10	17	..	4	..	..	3	..	7	9.58
April	55.9	8	2	11	99	9	16	5	17	1	..	3	..	11	..	6	4.47
May	53.5	8	3	19	94	14	8	9	18	4	1	2	..	9	..	4	7.83
June	66.1	8	5	18	89	11	13	6	17	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5.30
July	74.2	14	9	32	69	14	11	6	15	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	5.67
August	70.6	32	7	22	63	16	8	7	16	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	7.71
September ..	60.4	15	13	20	72	17	9	4	14	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	2.83
October	47.9	12	8	10	94	19	6	6	10	3	..	..	..	2	2	7	1.67
November ..	38.9	7	3	25	85	11	7	12	15	2	2	2	..	3	1	15	3.60
December ..	29.3	15	6	16	87	11	4	16	19	1	9	1	..	..	..	20	1.45
Averages and Totals }	50.11	43	19	58	245	159	103	103	181	17	23	8	..	65	3	105	51.35
Averages, &c. } near London }	47.6	82	77	85	121	108	112	145	216	6	28	61	17	19	34	67	28.53

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN confirmation of the wonderful power of the growing mushroom, mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in your last number, I beg leave to state that, three years ago, mushrooms forced themselves through a very hard gravel-walk in my garden—which any one would have thought quite impervious to any soft substance. The gravel, indeed, was at that time so hard, that a pick-axe, or some such instrument, would have been necessary to make an impression upon it; and yet the mushrooms raised it, and loosened the stones and pebbles around it, as if it had been done by some mechanical force. The mushrooms appeared every day for a week or two: they were not of a large size, but fit for use; and furnished a good addition to the summer evening repast.

I would take this opportunity to mention an instance of the extraordinary fecundity of the pea. Last September, I grew some pease of a large sort, with a purple blossom; and which, though not of a good colour (as the cook would say), were of an excellent flavour. One single pea fell into the ground, and, before the winter came on, had vegetated to the size of two inches. The winter cut the top of it, but it sprouted at the sides; and in March was a strong plant,

about five or six inches above ground. I propped and nursed it, and it grew luxuriantly. With only one footstalk, it now forms a canopy over the sticks that support it; there hang on its branches more than a hundred large pods, and each pod contains five or six pease: so that there has in this instance been an increase of 5 or 600 fold. As the pease are now ripening for seed, I intend sowing them in a week or two (as they can evidently stand the winter); and, by sowing them very thin, I hope to obtain a very abundant crop next August, or perhaps July.

D. GRIFFITHS.

Long Buckby; Sept. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few of the present race of writers who have displayed more acuteness and originality than Mr. Hazlitt: his last work, on the characters of Shakspeare, is worthy the author of "the Round Table;" and the admiration which I entertain for his talents, and the authority which his name will carry with readers in general, are my inducements for troubling you with the following remarks. His views of many of the characters depicted by our immortal poet are, I think, mistaken; but it is principally to his observation on the poems and sonnets of that amazing ge-

nus that I object. "Our idolatry of Shakspeare," he says, "(not to say our admiration,) ceases with his plays: in his other productions he was a mere author, though not a common author. It was only by representing others that he became himself. He could go out of himself, and express the soul of Cleopatra; but in his own person he appeared to be always waiting for the prompter's cue. In expressing the thoughts of others, he seemed inspired: in expressing his own, he was a mechanic. The licence of an assumed character was necessary to restore his genius to the privileges of Nature; and to give him courage to break through the tyranny of fashion, the trammels of custom."

Now, sir, it is rather unfortunate for this criticism, that there are few poems in our language more dramatic than those of Shakspeare: few in which the author speaks less in his own person. In "Venus and Adonis" he frequently goes as much out of himself as in the character of Cleopatra. It is also curious, that, after having objected to the poems on these grounds, Mr. Hazlitt should make an exception in favour of the sonnets in which Shakspeare invariably speaks in his own person; and would, according to his theory, be most subjected to "the tyranny of fashion and the trammels of custom." To such inconsistencies are the strongest intellects betrayed in defence of an hypothesis. These sonnets are, however, some of the finest that were ever penned. Mr. H. quotes that beautiful one, "That time of year thou may'st in me behold," and some others, with deserved commendation. I shall give but one description from them, which is quite Shaksperian—

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign
eye,

Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly al-
chymy."

As the poems are so little known to general readers, and have been so unmercifully treated by hypercritics, I shall make a few extracts, which I think cannot fail to be interesting. It has been well observed in "the Reflector," that what is or is not a conceit in poetry depends more upon the reader's state of mind and feeling at the time, than upon the author. The same image will be very differently contemplated by different persons, and even by the same person at different times. Of the following

passage, readers must judge for themselves; to me it appears natural, elegant, and striking:—

"Free vent of words love's fires does
assuage,

But, when the heart's attorney once is
mute,

The client breaks as desperate of his suit."

Again:—

"Adonis smiles as in disdain,
That in each cheek appears a pretty
dimple;

Love made those hollows, if himself were
slain,

He might be buried in a tomb so simple;
Foreknowing well, if there he came to lie,
Why there Love lived, and there he could
not die."

Venus faints: on recovering, her eyes
meet those of Adonis.

"The night of sorrow now is turn'd to day,
Her two blue windows faintly she up-
heaveth,

Like the fair sun, when in his fresh array
He cheers the morn, and all the world
relieveth;

And, as the bright sun glorifies the sky,
So is her face illumin'd with her eye,

Whose beams upon his hairless face are fix'd,
As if from thence they borrow'd all their
shine;

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his clouded with his brow's repine;
But her's, which thro' the crystal tears give
light,

Show like the moon in water seen by night."

Venus thus describes her own beauty:—
"Thou can'st not see one wrinkle in my
brow;

Mine eyes are grey, and bright, and quick
in turning,

My beauty, as the spring, doth yearly grow,
My flesh is soft and plump, my marrow
burning;

My smooth moist hand, were it in thy hand
felt,

Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.

Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear,

Or, like a fairy, trip upon the green,

Or, like a nymph, with long dishevell'd hair,

Dance on the sands, and yet no footing
seen:

Love is a spirit all compact of fire,
Not gross to sink, but light, and will aspire."

These passages are worthy Shakspeare, but will give no adequate idea of the beauty of the tale of "Venus and Adonis." For the glow and freshness of the descriptions, the elegance of the imagery, and the interest and pathos with which the story is told, it is an enchanting production. The "Rape of Lucrece" is not so good, but has many splendid

splendid passages. The following lines are from the "Lover's Complaint:"—

"His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For maiden-tongued he was, and thereof
free,

Yet, if men mov'd him, was he such a storm
As oft 'twixt May and April is to see,
When winds breathe sweet, unruly tho'
they be."

These extracts, I am sure, will be quite sufficient to rescue Shakspeare's poems from the imputation of being "mere ice-houses—as hard, as glittering, and as cold." I do not mean, however, to join in the assertion, that they are equal to his plays—which I perfectly agree with Mr. Hazlitt is the desperate cant of modern criticism. They are his inferior, because his earlier, productions; but, so far from being such as to make our admiration of their author cease when we peruse them, they give ample promise of that "muse of fire," which soon after, soaring before the eyes of astonished ages,

"Each line of many-colour'd nature drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new."

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your readers, no doubt, as well as myself, have frequently been subject to the imposition of the miller, who, in I fear too many instances, does not scruple to keep back part of the corn sent him to grind. I should be glad to be informed therefore, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, if there is not such a machine to be met with as an hand-mill, wherewith a person may, at leisure hours, and without much difficulty, grind sufficient wheat for the consumption of a small family? If there are more machines than one of this description,—which is the best, and at about what sum it is to be procured?

I should feel obliged by being informed, at the same time, what is the best method of cracking the oats for horses?

Yeovil; Aug. 31.

Rus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your miscellany, to render public some interesting particulars relative to the management of bees, and which cannot but prove highly acceptable to the amateurs of that most surprising insect.

The attention of the keepers of bees

in this part of the country has been lately much engrossed by the introduction of a new system of management, brought forward by the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Huish, the author of the "Treatise on the Nature and Management of Bees;" and which has been carried to a high degree of perfection by the skilful exertions of George Isaac Call, esq. of Taplow-hill.

Prejudice, and an ill-founded attachment to the old method of managing bees, were called into action to depreciate the advantages resulting from the system of Mr. Huish; but, firmly relying on its superior merits, its adherents have baffled every opposition; and a bright era dawns upon the hitherto-clouded hemisphere of apiarian science.

The practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain their honey, has been long acknowledged as cruel and impolitic; and, although analogical reasoning has been employed to sanction the barbarous custom, it still appears as a foul blot in the practical operations of the apiary. Various schemes have, indeed, been devised, not only by native, but foreign, apiarians, to save the life of the bee; and, in some insulated cases, partial success appears to have attended their efforts.

A great and almost insuperable objection to the general adoption of those schemes, however, naturally presents itself—which is the complexity of their motions, and consequently impracticable by the rude and uninstructed peasant.

The hive invented by Mr. Huish, for which he has a patent, and which is now becoming general, in this part of the country, appears to have put the finishing stroke to the desideratum of the humane apiarian, viz. the acquisition of the produce of the bee without murdering it; and the superior advantages of the system will be manifest by the following account, which will be perused with high interest by every one engaged in the culture of the bee.

The apiary of Capt. Call, of which, in the most liberal and condescending manner, he favoured me with a view, consists at present of nearly forty hives, all on the Huish plan, with the exception of a few common hives lately purchased. On the 26th of June, Capt. Call, wishing for some honey-comb, extracted one bar from a hive, having pendent from it a comb of about 3½lb.; and Mr. Huish, who occasionally inspects this beautiful apiary, extracted on the 14th of July, from the same hive, about

10lb

10lb. more of honey-comb. It must however be remarked, in order to shew the excellence of the plan, that the same bar from which Capt. Call extracted his honey-comb on the 26th of June, had, on the 14th of the month following, a new comb attached to it, and filled with honey. This comb was taken out by Mr. Huish, and, when he left Taplow on the 21st, he inspected this hive, when a third comb had been constructed on the same bar, and was at that time in a state of great forwardness, and of a most beautiful whiteness. From five other hives in this apiary, Capt. Call, assisted by Mr. Huish, extracted nearly 50lb. of honey-comb; and, on Mr. H. leaving Taplow seven days afterwards, these hives were examined, and in all of them the respective bars were again occupied with newly-formed comb. In the month of September, when the grand deprivation of all the hives takes place, these hives, which were deprived on the 26th of June and the 14th of July, will again yield their portion of honey; the lives of the bees will be saved, and a sufficient quantity of food left in the hive to support even the most populous colony through a very rigorous winter.

From two hives of Mr. Fleet, of this place, and from the hive of a cottager at Taplow, which was given to her by Capt. Call, a considerable quantity of honey-comb was extracted; but I am not able to give a precise statement of the weight.

The operation of extracting the comb from the Huish hive is attended with very little difficulty—a short practice will render the cottager an adept; and it must be highly gratifying to the keeper of bees to know that a hive has been invented, by which the life of the bee can be saved, with even a greater share of profit than under the common mode of management in the cottage hive; and I make no doubt that, in a short time, the use of it will be general throughout the whole country.

AN OLD APIARIAN.

Maidenhead; July 27.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUBSTANCE of a LETTER on the PRESENT STATE of POLITICS, &c. in FRANCE; by JOHN ROBERTSON, SURGEON, late of VALENCIENNES.

UPON a subject so important and so intricate as the present political state of France, volumes might be written without exhausting it. To account for the wavering state of principle in

that country, and which has been so remarkably conspicuous in its late successes and reverses; to set in a proper light the causes which attach thousands of this people to their late Emperor with the most enthusiastic regard; to develop the reasons of their hatred towards the Bourbon family; and, from all these circumstances collected, to predict the consequences which must naturally follow,—whether the French shall again be the masters of Europe, or whether, their martial spirit being extinguished, they are to sink in the scale of nations—are subjects too great for the grasp of the human intellect.

It is past events, and not future contingencies, that fall within the historian's province. He prefers, and with safety, the analytical to the synthetical method of treating his subject: he chooses some portion of past history, and then sets his ingenuity to work to discover the most plausible causes for the events that have happened. Hence much of the merit of an historian must depend upon his fecundity of invention. In this short sketch of the present state of affairs in France, there will be no room for the author to display his fecundity of invention, nor his skill in prediction;—he will only subjoin a few remarks which occurred to him while in that country, which he noted down at the moment, and which he sent in the form of a letter to a certain honourable member of Parliament.

Upon a subject much the same as this, works of magnitude have lately appeared, under the titles of *France*, *The Continent*, 1817, and many such like, to enumerate which it would be both tedious and useless;—these the writer of the following trifle has never seen, he knows them only by name and by advertisement.

Unlike that compiler who was said to have produced an interesting book of travels at his fire-side, with the aid only of a chart and gazetteer, he shall introduce no reflection which observation has not suggested, and not an incident that has not happened within his cognizance.

When I begin to talk of the French national character, many will smile, and consider me, for entertaining such a frivolous idea, as yet a novice in the knowledge of mankind: there is no such thing as national character in the opinion of many, of even the liberal. But I must consider the liberality of such as think so, in this case, but ill-applied.

Will they deny that a nation is composed

posed of individuals, and that the nation receives its characteristic from the disposition of those individuals, whatever may have been their causes?

To imagine that the dispositions of a people receive no bent from their form of government, from their religion, from their hereditary customs, is an idea which has received no support, excepting among the disciples of that philosophy which has originated in the closet, and which is for no other use but to amuse the merely learned.

Every nation in the world has been characterised by some good or bad trait, which has predominated in the character of all or most of its inhabitants. The Caffrians, for instance, are stupid even to bestiality; the Malays savage and treacherous; the Hindoos devout; and the Arabs cruel: and, if we come nearer, if we apply this scale to Europeans—we find the Dutch accounted phlegmatic; the Germans slovenly, but honest; the French have been styled volatile; and the Spaniards and Italians have, from the earliest period of their history, borne the infamous characters of traitors and assassins. Nor would it be difficult to propose some plausible conjectures which might explain the reasons of such an extraordinary bent, were we even to seek for its source in physical causes; but, though these enquiries may be sometimes curious, and serve to display the ingenuity of the author, yet to the mind which is contented with facts alone, they are never satisfactory.*

Along with their volatility, which the French have ever been allowed to possess, they are vain-glorious to a degree which is perfectly ridiculous. As with an Irishman his isle is beautifully thought the sweetest of the ocean—so with a Frenchman, his country proudly towers above every country brought

* When in Ireland, I happened to converse with a Catholic lady upon the subject of suicide. I cannot now inform my reader how our conversation took such an extraordinary bent—but it matters not. She seemed to view it with greater detestation than murder; and of the two, were it left to her choice, for these were her words, she would sooner commit the latter; and she gave me as her reason for this horrid preference, that, if she murdered, she had time given her to repent of it, whereas, did she commit suicide she would not have that advantage. Will any one deny, but that her religion gave this woman, otherwise sensible, the sentiments of an assassin?

into comparison with it, in every thing that is magnificent. With France, in his idea, what country in Europe can cope for extent of territory, and for population? What nation is so brave, or has achieved deeds of valour so gigantic?*

That they have an undoubted right to some of these pretensions, the wounds of the Continent, which are as yet hardly stanch'd, will sufficiently declare. It is too true that the French armies were too often victorious; it is too true, that the French along with their leader, during their late achievements—which they never but distinguish by the name of glorious—disregarded every thing like right and justice; and that they forgot the humanity towards the vanquished which ought to be the principal constituent in the character of a hero. The fate of families, formerly possessed of opulence and power, who are but a shadow of what they were before their incursions; the numbers of

* The following account of a print, which is common in Paris, will set in a proper light the contempt and enmity which the French have for the soldiers of the other European nations. At one end of it is a Russian officer, a figure truly grotesque, in the act of flogging his inferior; the Prussian is represented as sabring his unhappy prisoners; the German is seen lying drunk and disgorging the contents of his stomach; the Englishman is drawn with a beastly countenance, and is applying a pistol to his brains—while he ejaculates the expression of *Goddem*; the Frenchman, on the contrary, a fine drawn figure, is represented as full of life and spirit, and is seen hurrying from his mistress into the field of conquest to acquire fresh laurels (*à la gloire*). The stanza which I have subjoined, of one of their popular songs, will shew, that the French boast as much of their prowess in the battles of Venus as they do of that in the field. It has for its title, "*Le Caractère Français*."

Brave et galant par caractère,
Ne sait-on pas que le Français,
Au champ de Mars ou de Cythère,
Vole de succès en succès?
A sa maitresse, à sa prairie,
Il aime à consacrer ses jours,
On le voit partager sa vie
Entre la gloire et les amours.

It may be curious here to remark, that such Frenchmen as have visited England, almost generally boast that, by the force of their superior gallantry, they never failed to gain an easy conquest over our fair countrywomen.

orphans

orphans straggling without a home; the remains of burnt forests; and the ruins of cities and villages through which they passed—strikingly demonstrate the conquest and havoc of the French. But, when they go beyond this, when they assert, as they always do, that they are brave, that they are gallant, that they despise death and danger, to the exclusion of all others, they become justly deserving of contempt.

Of the courage of the Germans and of the Russians they entertain no great opinion; with them the Prussians are not reckoned brave, but cruel; and the English, the effects of whose courage, during the late war, they have experienced in so signal a manner, in their encounters both by land and on the ocean, are never but stigmatised as cowards. This is with them certainly the safest method of expressing their hatred of a people, by whose consistency and valour, the weapons of tyranny have been wrenched from their hands.*

Along with the boast of valour which is for ever in their mouths, it is curious to hear them declare, that it is only equalled by their clemency—their clemency to the prisoners whom the chance of war placed in their power, and to the nations, which, in the days of their success, they overran. And to this they never but attribute their downfall—if they imagine that the glory of the French can ever fall: if they had annihilated the nations that were under their control, they would not have experienced this unfortunate reverse. And they confess their determination to put this method into the most rigorous effect, should they become once more masters of the Continent.†

* I have been frequently in company where it has been asserted, that the French were never beat even by the English, unless there were five of the enemy opposed to them; and I heard a cuirassier, who was at the battle of Waterloo, affirm, that he, single-handed, slew fifty-six Scotch Highlanders. In the piece, entitled, "*les Anglois pour rire*," which is nothing but a fulsome and lying caricature against our countrymen, and which never fails to draw crowded audiences every night it is performed, a battalion of three hundred English are introduced upon the stage, and are put to flight by seven or eight of their *gens d'armes*.

† Bonaparte is said to have exclaimed, when on board the *Northumberland*, and when they told him that the Russians wished him to be entrusted to their charge,

Their revenge towards the Prussians—who were restrained by their monarch, the last time they entered the French capital, from exercising, by way of retaliation, a tenth part of the calamities which they suffered when their country was in the power of the French—is vehement; and they promise with savage barbarity, that, as soon as a French army shall again enter the Prussian territory, a signal will be given for butchering every unfortunate, that falls into their power, without regard either of age or sex.

If an Englishman confers a favor on a Frenchman, there is not an object upon earth who will render him a more ungrateful return for it. He will receive the favor with a bow, but it is likely he will curse the hand that gave it. The English, notwithstanding their open-heartedness and liberality, are only despised and ridiculed in Paris. Every Englishman that passes along the streets is pointed at as an object of derision, and every print-shop is filled with caricatures upon the national character.

Nor do I wonder much to see the English ridiculed and caricatured as they are, when I consider the objects that have provoked it. The Parisians, without doubt, derive their ideas of English manners and of English fashions, from the English who visit that

Dieu me garde de Russes! So I, among many, may say with safety, *Dieu me garde de François!* I have sufficiently experienced their exquisite cruelty and brutality. It happened, that, as I travelled through France, I could not find my passport when asked for it; I was immediately hurried into a dungeon, notwithstanding my protestations against such treatment, and my solicitations for time to seek for it. In this hole, I was plundered of every thing valuable that was in my possession, including twenty Napoleons, by a band of thieves and vagabonds, whose faces I never saw, on account of the extreme darkness of the place; and who were my fellow prisoners. I was prevented from complaining, as they threatened assassination if I made the least murmur. They stript me even of my shirt. On one occasion, as I expostulated with the centinel on the severity of my treatment, he gave me for my consolation, that I had just now suffered, what he suffered when in England; he had been a prisoner of war. My landlord, in whose house I had from excess of care left my passport along with some other papers, came on the fifteenth day, and rescued me from this den of filth, vermin, and plunder.

capital; and, by doing so, they certainly draw them from an improper source.

The genteeler part of the English seldom exhibit themselves to the public; and, as when they are abroad they are almost continually in their carriages, they rarely become objects of popular observation. It is that part of our countrymen who lounge about the promenades of the Boulevards and of the Champs Elysées, that the French have fixed upon as objects of derision:—it is the fat butlers and clumsy chambermaids who are seen eternally lolling about these places of amusement, and devouring, with unseemly voracity, melons and other fruits in prodigious quantities; butchers, tallow-chandlers, and others, who, desirous of getting a month's respite from the smoke of London, come to Paris, to enjoy that popularity which their money could not procure for them at home:—and young men, who with more money than good taste, and from the affectation of singularity, have arrayed themselves in costumes which set every thing like decorum at defiance, that furnish the subjects for the Parisian caricatures, some of which are undoubtedly very droll; but there is always a dash of malignity intermixed, and, in the most harmless of them, one may easily perceive that amusement gives way to spite.*

One can hardly reconcile to himself

* There is certainly in Paris, at present, a number of as strange characters, as probably ever were collected in any capital before. And, among these, a number of our countrymen, who, unable to scheme for a living any longer in London, have come to try their luck among the French. It is curious to observe the number of counts, barons, and colonels, who frequent the places of public resort, who are not to be found in the herald's office, but have received their titles only in their passage. It would be improper to be particular on this point, for the honor of our nation; yet I cannot refrain from relating one or two anecdotes, which will serve to explain the manner in which these distinguished personages conduct themselves in this metropolis. It was on a Sunday, as I was walking in the gardens of the Tuilleries, I saw a crowd almost instantly collect, at some distance from me: I hastened to learn the affair. When I arrived, upon enquiry, I found it was a celebrated colonel, who was beating his tailor for soliciting payment of his bill on the public parade. The scuffle was protracted, as the tailor did not hesitate to face his foe, and now and then to apply a blow to his

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the difference of the courage and enthusiasm of the French in the beginning of the war, with the pusillanimity which they displayed, or the ill success which they experienced, towards its end. The soldiers of Leipsic were not the heroes of Marengo. Latterly, indeed, while the allies were advancing towards Paris, their conduct, though they assume the plausible pretext of being betrayed, has been extremely imbecile and beneath that of men. The stand which they made for their rights and liberties the first time that the allied troops entered their capital, was indeed considerable, and worthy of praise, though it was not so great as might have been expected, from a nation so martial as the French. But in 1815 their conduct was dastardly beyond all precedent, it was certainly unlike that people whose conquests were bounded only by the boundaries of Europe; it seemed as if, with the fall of their emperor, their military spirit had subsided; or that, after the battle of Waterloo, they had ceased to be brave.

It is interesting to observe the fidelity which reigns in millions of French bosoms towards their fallen chief, notwithstanding his ill success. With them, his image is adored, like that of a divinity; every remarkable anecdote regarding him they preserve with pious care; they never talk of his victories but with enthusiasm, and they never hear of his fate but with tears. At their meetings,—for the partisans of Bonaparte still assemble privately,—they continually renew their protestations of adherence to him and to his family, and they promise to inculcate

opponent's ribs, when he saw it could be done effectually. But, in the end, the colonel had the advantage, for to his blows he added several well-directed kicks to Mr. Snip's groin, which had the effect of silencing his antagonist.—

Dolus aut virtus quis in hoste requirat?
There was a Scotch gentleman and his lady who made a considerable show for a few days in this capital: he never made his appearance in any of the public places but in a highland garb, and otherwise made the most extravagant pretensions. In a short time, however, his pretensions appeared to be smoke, and he to be a shameless imposter. One evening his rank got a confounded smash. As a party of us were making merry over our claret, in —'s Restaurateur in the rue St. Honoré, our highland gentleman, in the heat of his mirth, dropped some hints, from which we understood, that he deals extensively in asses' milk, in — street, — square.

G g the

the same principles into their children until his race shall be extinct.

To gain this uncommon ascendancy over the minds and affections of his subjects, Napoleon had recourse to means of various kinds. To secure his popularity, he personally devoted himself to hear the complaints of even the meanest of his subjects, and to redress their grievances. He was, it appears, ever the protector of distress and of misfortune, and always the patron of merit. The nation he amused with every kind of novelty at home, and attached the army most firmly to his interest by allowing them to plunder when abroad. In short, he made them believe that he studied their glory above every thing; and he knew full well, that, while he aggrandized the French, he promoted his own aggrandisement; and that, as long as the French were the greatest nation, he should be the greatest monarch.*

The progress and consequences of the

* The idea of a monarch condescending to listen to his people's wrongs cannot fail to attach his subjects most strongly to his cause;—Bonaparte had this continually in view. Even on the days of the most splendid festivals, he never refused a petition that was presented to him. At his return from the Island of Elba, the parents of a boy, who had been remarkably attached to the Emperor in his exile, presented a petition for their son, and enclosed in it the following verses, which he, then in his eighth year, had composed upon the occasion. The author was favoured with a copy of them from the boy himself.

Chanson. A l'Air, Charles VII.

Il faut combattre, l'Empereur l'ordonne,
Nous obeirons à ses lois;
Pour conserver sa couronne,
Nous chasserons tous les rois,
Allons enfans de la patrie
Jurons tous à notre empereur
De lui bien conserver la vie (bis).
Avec lui n'ayons jamais peur (bis).

Napoleon received the petition with complaisance, and observed to a by-stander, *Que fera donc cet enfant à trente ans si à huit il a fait ceci.* In all probability the child would have been educated at the expence of the government, had Bonaparte succeeded.

Firmness in the midst of adversity, or extreme indifference, seems to have been a remarkable ingredient in the character of Napoleon. On the evening before he left Paris for the last time, he had, in consequence of the ferment in the minds of the Parisians, who were hailing him with shouts of encouragement, and invoking him not to leave them, but to lead them to

French revolution must strike the contemplative mind with astonishment. Its origin will supply abundant scope for reflection.

It

death or victory, against the enemy who were approaching the capital—to quit the palace of the Tuilleries, and to adjourn to the hotel of the Champs Elysées, now occupied by the Duke of Berry. Here he had his last interview with most of his general officers, with his brothers, with the minister of police, and with the governor of Paris. On this occasion, the most of the members of this counsel were seen displaying all the extreme disquiet and impatience peculiar to the French character: some were observed in the garden walking with extraordinary emotion—some were stabbing the trees, and other inanimate objects, through fury; and others were laying violent hands on the mirrors, tables, and other articles of furniture. Napoleon, in the midst of all this, was observed to preserve his wonted serenity; he left, at intervals, the scene of uproar which surrounded him, and presented himself to the people, whose tumult his calmness served greatly to allay.

In the year 1802, the general council of the department of the Seine solicited Bonaparte to sanction the erection of a triumphal arch to his memory, in the Place du Chatalet. He replied, “I view with complaisance the sentiments which possess the magistrates of the city of Paris towards me; the idea of dedicating monuments to men, who render themselves useful to a people is honorable to the nation who entertains it. I accept the offer of a monument which you wish to raise to me, but leave its construction to future ages; let them ratify the good opinion which you have of me.”

When Bonaparte was at Montebello, as general in chief of the French army in Italy, a hussar brought him a letter, just as he was mounting his horse to join a hunting party. He opened the packet, and wrote an answer almost instantly. Bonaparte delivered him the answer, and ordered him to carry it with all possible speed. “I would do so,” replied the soldier, “but my horse is nigh dead, with the haste which I have used in bringing you this letter.” “If that is an obstacle, take mine,” said the general. The soldier at first would not accept of it. “Go, my comrade,” rejoined Napoleon, “it may be better, it may have richer trappings than yours, but nothing is too magnificent for a French warrior.”

Notwithstanding their natural indolence, the inhabitants of the Island of Elba became in a short time greatly attached to him, who had preferred to retire to their country in preference to any other.

It can be with feelings of no agreeable nature, that a mind, any way possessed of humanity, can view a people excelling in every art, and adorned with every science, suffering all the calamities which an arbitrary prince and his arbitrary favourites chose to impose upon them. Again, how glorious is the sight

other. They ran from all parts of the island to the shows and fêtes which he gave, and they considered themselves flattered when he deigned to assist at their simple amusements. One day, when, according to the custom of the country, they had a horse-race, they invited Bonaparte to preside: he complied with their request; and, during the race, he animated the competitors with his plaudits, and crowned the victor with his own hand.

One solicited the Empress Josephine to intercede with her husband for a young man, who was condemned as an accomplice in a certain great crime. "It is the first favour of the kind that I have asked of you," said the princess, "and you cannot but grant it." "I cannot, madam," said Bonaparte. "Can you refuse it to me?" "Yes, madam;" and he continued, "when it is known that I have refused it to you, no one else will dare to ask it."

On the fifteenth of March, 1815, as Napoleon reviewed at Vermanton the 14th regiment, which had served in Spain, he perceived in their ranks an eagle-bearer decorated with three orders. "And how long have you served, my comrade," said Bonaparte, as he slightly pinched his ear. "Twenty-three years, sire." "We were together at Rivoli;—where we took seven pieces of cannon," said the other. "Yes, sire," replied the soldier. "Come then, thou art a brave man, I shall have need of thee."

One day, Bonaparte, seeing near his person one of those beings who know not a posture sufficiently humble, by which they suppose they can obtain some favours, said to those who surrounded him, "I know not how it happens, that, in order to understand this man, who is eight inches taller than myself, I am obliged to stoop every time that I speak to him."

When he was departing for the Island of Elba, Bonaparte met in the south of France with one of his ancient companions in arms, who blamed him much for his not having killed himself the moment of his abdication. Napoleon replied, "Your remark on my conduct is not consonant with common sense: have you never heard of a Roman named Marius?" The other said he had. "Observe," continued he, "had Marius killed himself at Minturna, he would not have been seven times consul."

As a body of troops passed in review

when he perceives that people weary of their fetters, and desirous of transmitting liberty to their posterity; and, at the hazard of every interest, asserting their liberties like men. But here, while the heart of the philanthropist expands with enthusiasm, his eye is at the same time blinded by a tear, at the wanton exercise

before Bonaparte at the Carrousel, his horse became so unruly, that his hat fell off in his exertions to restrain it. A young soldier, who happened to be near him, picked up the hat, and presented it to him. "Thank you, captain," said Napoleon. "In what regiment, sire?" said the young man. A few days after, the young man, with whose answer Bonaparte was much pleased, was unexpectedly raised by brevet to the rank of captain in the Imperial Guard.

One day, notwithstanding the brisk fire of an English frigate, Bonaparte ventured to inspect the port of Boulogne. On its being remarked to him that the guns of the port did not carry to the vessel, he instantly attributed it to a deficiency in the charge. After making a few calculations, he ordered the gunners to augment the quantity of powder when they loaded their pieces: they obeyed—but the first hesitated to fire his piece, as he feared it would burst. "Give me the match," said Bonaparte. He fired; the shot carried away the bowsprit of the bombarding vessel.

When Bonaparte had retired to Elba, a great number of French, Italian, and Polish officers, hastened from every quarter to that island, to offer their services to the hero who, in the days of his success, had led them to victory. "My friends," said Napoleon on this occasion, "I have neither places nor pensions to give you—I have not even the means of paying you for your services." These brave men remained, however, with him—serving as grenadiers in the veteran guard; and they formed the battalion which escorted him to Paris, and which the people denominated sacred.

Bonaparte, almost at the moment of his return, passed a decree to abolish all restrictions on the liberty of the press which had formerly existed. Several of his ministers remonstrated with him on the inexpediency of this measure, and on the dangerous consequences which must necessarily follow: "That may no doubt interest you," replied Napoleon, "but for me, I have nothing to fear: I defy any one to write or print greater falsehoods against me than I have read during the last year."

There is a caricature current among the Bonapartists, in which the cruelty of the Emperor, and the clemency of Louis, for so they call it, are strikingly contrasted.

cise of power, which was displayed on that trying occasion.

There is no one who will not sanction with his approbation the patriotism of the French, at the moment when the armies of officious Europe had entered their frontiers; and there is no one who

ed. There are two divisions of this picture, Louis occupies one of them. Before him are seen three females, intended for the wives of Labedoyere, Ney, and Lavalette, in a suppliant posture, and in the act of supplicating pardon for their condemned husbands. Louis is represented as hearing their plaint with indifference, and as departing without granting them the object of their entreaty. Under this scene is inscribed—*LA CLEMENCE DU ROI*. In the other division, Bonaparte is seen at that interesting moment, when the wife of M. Polignac has received the pardon of her husband for one of the most flagrant breeches of trust that has ever been committed. This bears for its inscription—*LA TYRANNIE DE L'EMPEREUR*.—Monsieur le Comte de Polignac had been raised to honour by Napoleon; by an unaccountable motive, however, he betrayed the trust which his patron reposed in him. The circumstances attending this affair I do not distinctly recollect. I believe, however, they regarded the delivering up of an important fortress to the enemy, of which Polignac had, by the emperor, been appointed to the command. As soon as Bonaparte discovered the plot, he ordered Polignac to be put under arrest; he was to have been tried on the succeeding day, and, in all probability, would have suffered soon after, as his guilt was most undoubted, when Madame de Polignac solicited an audience of the emperor. "I am sorry, Madam, for your sake, (said he,) that your husband has been implicated in an affair which is marked throughout with such deep ingratitude." "He may not be so guilty as your majesty supposes," said the countess. "Do you know your

will not brand with the name of inconsistent the conduct of that people, who, a few years after they had erected an altar to Liberty, and at which they had profusely bled, surrendered this deity to Bonaparte without a struggle,

husband's signature?" said Bonaparte, as he took a letter from his pocket, and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac beheld the signature, and fainted. "Destroy this letter, (said he to the lady, after she had recovered,) it is the only legal evidence against your husband." She immediately committed it to the flames.

When any one came to ask a favor of Bonaparte, he was always displeased if the person betrayed any meanness of address. If the person seemed so conscious of his inferiority, and so overpowered with his august presence, as to be unable to propose his request with firmness, he would say, "What are you afraid of, my friend? I am no more than yourself; I am but a man."

BONAPARTE, like many other great characters, was regardless of his person, and slovenly in his dress. Even on field-days, and on other extraordinary occasions, he appeared in his usual attire, which was as simple as that of a common lieutenant's. His appearance, of course, formed a strange contrast with that of the other general-officers, whose uniforms, on such occasions, were generally loaded with embroidery. During his memorable retreat from Russia, by some accident, the tails of his coat were almost burnt off. Bonaparte, however, did not lay aside this article of dress, which even a London broker would have pronounced useless. He was seen by some persons, of undoubted credibility, wearing that singular habit, as he inspected some public works, on the day after his return to the French capital from Moscow.—He took a great quantity of snuff, but seldom used a box.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the LIFE and LITERARY LABOURS of LOUIS MATHIEU LANGLES, the CELEBRATED ORIENTALIST.

M. LANGLES, knight of the Imperial Order of St. Wladimir, member of the Royal Institute of France, honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, keeper of the Oriental Manuscripts in the King's Library, principal of the Royal School

of Oriental living Languages, Persian professor of the same School, president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, member of the Royal Academies of Gottingen, Munich, &c. and correspondent of the Royal Institute of the kingdom of the Low Countries, &c., was born at or near Montdidier, about the year 1763 or 4: his family is highly respectable, and have always held public offices of trust and dignity, in the department,

department, for centuries past. The father of M. Langles was in the army, and destined his son to the same profession; but the excellent education which his father gave him, principally by private tutors in his own house, induced him to prefer Minerva to Bellona. He was sent to Paris to finish his education, and again his father pressed him to embrace the profession of arms; but the life of a soldier in garrison agreed not with the taste of young Langles, and he prevailed on his parent to permit him to study the oriental languages, that he might be the better enabled to serve in India—either as a military or diplomatic character: his request was granted; and he instantly commenced the Arabic and Persian, which he prosecuted with an ardour bordering on enthusiasm. About the year 1785, Messrs. Bertin and De Breteuil advised him to study the Mantchou: his genius and assiduity triumphed over the numerous difficulties he had to encounter;—he got the characters of the language engraved and cast by the celebrated Firmin Didot; and published in 1787 (being then only twenty-three years old), a memoir on the writing of the Mantchous, under the title of *Alphabet Mantchou*. It is the first work on this language printed with moveable Mantchou types.

It has been objected, that these characters looked stiff and poor; but it is to be recollected that it was the first essay of the kind ever attempted: another reason may be assigned, that of a literary man not being always able to direct a great artist according to his wishes; and it appears that M. Firmin Didot, who, if not the very first printer, is decidedly the first type-founder in the world, had an opinion of his own, and there is no doubt that, in engraving the Mantchou characters, his opinion preponderated—as a similar reproach has been made to the Greek characters that he cast about the same time. We may add that the fault found with these characters was confined entirely to the European orientalists, and others, who knew little or nothing of Mantchou but the name; but these gentry undoubtedly were better judges than the Mantchous themselves, who, if we are to credit the authority of Count John de Potocky and M. Severin Vater, highly admired the accuracy and precision of these same characters. We however abandon the question, and allow these sapient gentlemen to be better judges of Mantchou

than the Mantchous themselves: we will simply assert, that such an enterprise formed an epoch in the annals of erudition and typography; and that whatever real faults existed in the first essay, they were remedied in the text and notes of the edition in 1808, engraved by the same artist, under the direction of M. Langles. These characters, indeed, seem to have silenced even envious criticism.

A few months previous to the publication of the *Alphabet Mantchou*, he published, *Les Institutes Politiques et Militaires de Tamerlan* (the Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane), translated from the Persian, one volume octavo. Although the Oxford edition of the text was accompanied by an English translation, no orientalist has ever accused him of abusing that aid, or of even having had recourse to it.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres accepted the dedication of these two works: an equally agreeable recompence awaited him from another quarter. M. Langles had been two years an officer of the Court of Honor, of which the marshals of France were the judges. This was one of the noblest institutions that ever was framed; instead of the savage custom of duelling, wherein the aggressor may triumph over the party offended, every gentleman who felt his honor wounded by the conduct of another, was directed to address the Court of the Marshals; and here neither rank, interest, nor intrigue, could influence a decision, which was final and imperative, and had all the force of law. At the period we speak of, the celebrated Marshal de Richelieu was president of the court; he received in the most flattering manner the young orientalist, who, when his official duties were over, retired to his study to translate a Persian work, and facilitate the acquirement of a language known only by name in Europe, except perhaps to a score of the learned. The Marshal de Richelieu took young Langles under his special patronage, and procured for him one of the twelve pensions of merit granted by the court only in favour of its most distinguished officers.

The following year M. Langles printed the first volume of the *Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français*; and he had the honour of presenting it, as we find by the gazette of that time, to his majesty Louis XVI. on Dec. 28, 1788.

In the introduction to a little work, which

which he published the same year, under the title of *Contes, Fables, et Sentences*, taken from different Arabian and Persian authors, &c. M. Langles was the first to reveal in France, and on the continent of Europe, the existence of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, its objects, and the utility and importance of its labours, the members who composed it, &c. It will appear an astonishing proof of the genius and industry of M. Langles when we state, that in the same year, 1788, he published two other important works, viz. *Ambassades Reciproques d'un Roi des Indes de la Perse, &c. et d'un Empereur de la Chine*, translated from the Persian of Abdoul-Rizac, of Samarcand, with the lives of these two sovereigns, one volume octavo; and, *Précis Historique sur les Mahrattes*, translated from the original Persian in the dialect of India, one volume octavo.

The extraordinary events which signalized the year 1789, gave to all persons accustomed to reflection great inquietude as to the fate of the French foreign possessions; and M. Langles, consequently, gave up all thoughts of a voyage to India, where every thing was to be feared, and nothing to be hoped; and he resolved to devote himself at home entirely to the study of the oriental living languages. Full of those ideas which had directed the choice of his studies, he presented to the National Assembly in 1790, an address on the *Importance of these Languages for the Extension of Commerce and the Progress of the Arts and Sciences*, in 1 vol. 8vo. It is the first work written in French in which these languages were regarded in this double point of view. About the same time appeared, *Fables et Contes Indiens*, newly translated, with a preliminary discourse and notes on the religion, literature, and manners, of the Hindoos, in 18mo. and 8vo. This collection contains the first part of the *Hitopades*, or prototype of the fables attributed to Pity. The preliminary discourse offers curious information on these ancient fables.

The composition of these two works were a kind of relaxation from the severer study required for the compilation of the Manchou and French Dictionary, of which he published the second volume in the same year (1790).

At this period the revolution assumed the most atrocious forms; learning and

learned men were equally proscribed. The revolutionary torrent, like death, swept before it indiscriminately virtue and vice; all that was great, good, and respectable, shared the same fate with vice and folly. The passions of the million were inflamed; and could rational conduct be expected from minds in that state, and which, even in ordinary times, had never been accustomed to reason, or exercise authority? At this period, as the events sadly proved, the lives of all the literary men were in danger: if they stood neuter in the struggle of factions, they found applied to them the maxim, *he that is not with me is against me*; and the triumphant faction, for this cause alone, sent them to the scaffold. If they embraced a party that proved unsuccessful, their accredited talents brought on them the curse of "woe to the vanquished"—for well the leaders knew, that an eloquent artful speech would often effect more than a thousand swords.

In this dilemma, not only all public, but all private property was at stake. A committee was held, of which M. Langles was a member, to consult on measures of general safety (we do not allude to the committee known by that name); it resolved on the formation of a national guard of all the respectable inhabitants, who had an interest in the preservation of order. No person who received wages was allowed to enter it; the parties armed and clothed themselves: their first uniform, we believe, was green, and green cockades; but, when the Marquis de la Fayette arrived from America, they changed the uniform to that of the American patriots—blue, with red facings; and, the Duke of Orleans placing himself at the head of them, they adopted his colours as a cockade.

This is not the place to dwell on the important services rendered by the national guard; and our intention to confine ourselves to a literary life of M. Langles, prevents our following the career of this illustrious scholar as a private and officer of the national guard—which is replete with interesting anecdote.

To the amenity of his manners, and that modesty which is inseparable from transcendent merit, M. Langles no doubt owed his safety amidst the storms of the revolution. The fear of death dictated a similar conduct to many; in M. Langles it was allied with high courage,

rage, that dared risk every thing when the occasion demanded it, as we shall soon perceive.

Nominated keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the National Library (the only situation he ever held under any government), in 1792, he must have felt happy in being called to form part of the temporary *Committee of the Arts*, annexed to the Committee of Public Instruction, which followed that of "the Monuments;" and which succeeded in saving the greater part of the objects of the arts, sciences, and literature, which had escaped the first bursts of revolutionary frenzy. He was appointed to the section of Bibliography; and, in this capacity, he contributed powerfully to preserve the National Library from every attack which democratic, or rather demoniac, fury continually directed against that magnificent establishment; whether in destroying the covers of all books that bore the least vestige of royalty, or in burning the books themselves, if either the covers or contents were not in unison with popular principles; particularly the cabinet of titles and genealogies of the French nobility—of which M. Langles concealed the existence and the key from the knowledge of the conservator-general, citizen *Belissent*, who had been a country comedian, and was a member of the club of the Cordeliers. M. Langles did more:—there being many works, in the public part of the library, containing precious materials for the history of families, which it was impossible to withdraw, Mr. L. pasted labels over the lettered titles, on which he wrote the names of authors, which he knew these Vandals would respect; happily the artifice succeeded. But no one will doubt, that, had it been discovered, or the concealment of the genealogical cabinet known, the virtuous and courageous author would instantly have been doomed to the fate of Lavoisier, and have lost his head on the scaffold.

After the 9th Thermidor, the Committee of Public Instruction of the Convention, wishing to recompense the zeal that M. L. had shewn in his functions of member of the Commission of the Arts, confided to his care the literary depot of the Capucins St. Honoré; always anxious to turn every circumstance to the advantage of letters, and the progress of the sciences, M. L. profited by the access which his functions as member of the temporary Commission of the Arts gave him to the Committee of Public Instruction, to suggest the creation

of the special school of the oriental living languages. His proposal was accepted, and he was charged by the executive commission to organize this celebrated establishment in a foreign country, and which has so powerfully contributed to spread in France the taste and knowledge of the oriental languages. He undertook to teach the Persian, and solicited the minister to give another deputy to M. Ruffin, whom he had replaced for several years at the College of France: these different occupations diverted him from his favorite employments, but he did not abandon them entirely; he occupied his leisure in the revision of a new edition of the works of *M. Pallas*, to which he added a great quantity of notes; this edition appeared in 1795. He, at the same time, employed himself on a new edition of the *Travels of Norden, in Egypt and Nubia*, with notes; the third volume, which is almost entirely original matter by the editor, contains memoirs on the *Canal of Suez*; on the *Pyramids*; on the *Sphinx*; on *Alexandria*, &c. composed from materials in Arabian authors.

In the same year, 1795, he published the *Travels from India to Mecca, by Abdoul Kerym, a Mussulman pilgrim*, who accompanied THOMAS KOULY KHAN to India. This volume forms the first of the *Collection portative de Voyages*, translated from different oriental and European languages, which is now composed of five volumes, viz. *Travels from Persia to India in 1442–44*, from the Persian of *Abdoul Rizac*, and from *Bengal to Persia*, by Mr. Franklin, from the English, 1798; 2 vols. *Picturesque Travels in India*, by *Hodges*, from the English. The care which he bestowed on this little collection, and his peculiar affection for the size of 18mo. drew upon him the reproaches of several of the learned, who preferred being able to say, I have published a magnificent quarto; to that of saying, I have published useful little works in 18mo.; and, as it would be a gross violation of all established rules for these quarto and folio gentlemen to allow themselves to be wrong, in order to be consistent, they have launched a similar anathema against the *Travels of Sinbad the Sailor*, newly translated from the original Arabic, with valuable notes, and the original text. Those who are not acquainted with literary intrigue, will wonder that a specimen of the most perfect literal translation existing, from an oriental into a European language, with

with the text, with all the correctness of stereotype, might at least have exempted the translator from censure: happily, for learning and virtue, the principle of detraction never knows how to discriminate, and blindly assails what is universally recognized to be excellent, and thus discovers the cloven foot.

The temporary Commission of the Arts being dissolved by the establishment of the Directorial Government, and the depôt of the *Capucins* having entirely vanished, by the distribution of the books which composed it in the different public establishments; M. Langles has, since that period, never occupied any other place than that of *administrateur-conservateur* of the oriental manuscripts; and *administrateur and professor of the special school of oriental languages*.

At the last nomination of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, for vacancies, M. Langles had, in his favor, the second votes, and consequently had the certainty of being elected at the succeeding nomination; but the very day that it was to have taken place, the Academy was dissolved by the National Convention, (1793.) M. Langles was too distinguished a scholar, and had rendered too many services to letters and the sciences to be overlooked in the composition of the *Institute*. This learned body resuming all the labours undertaken by the academies it replaced, M. L. was chosen member of the commission of "literary labours," for which he drew up several important and curious articles:—1. *Fragments of the Code of Ghengis Khan*, preserved by Myrkhoud, (*vide infra*).—2. *A Collection of Letters written in Arabic and Turkish, by different oriental Princes, between the years 1304 and 1517*.—3. *Historical Description of the Canal of Suez*, taken from the grand work on Egypt; by Almacryzy.—4. *Notice on the Mantchou Ritual*, with ten plates, representing sixty-five instruments of Chamanic worship.—5. *A Chronological Table of the Rising of the Nile*, containing the most remarkable between the years 614 and 1517; all these articles are accompanied by the original texts in Arabic, Persian, Mantchou, &c. as well as his *Dissertation on the Paper Moneys of the Orientals*. He also attempted, in concert with Messieurs Camus and Baudin, to revive the *Journal des Savans*; but the continuation only existed six months. We will not stop to enumerate the great number of dissertations or notices which he inserted in

the *Magazin Encyclopedique*; we will merely mention those which relate to the literary and typographical labours of the English in India, and the translation and notes of the Catalogue of the *Sanscrit MSS.* in the king's, then the imperial library, compiled in English by Mr. Alexander Hamilton. This work was printed separately in octavo, and is become extremely rare. We must not omit an exquisite little volume, under the title of, *Researches on the Discovery of the Otto of Roses*, 1804. The author proves, that the discovery of this precious perfume dates no farther back than 1612, and was owing entirely to accident. This little work, which may be regarded as a *chef d'œuvre* of oriental typography, was, we believe, originally intended to form one of the notes with which the author enriched the French translation of the first two volumes of the Asiatic Researches, printed at the imperial printing-office. Messieurs Cuvier, Delambre, Olivier, and Lamarck, nobly seconded M. Langles in this enterprize, and, by their numerous notes, this translation has acquired a great importance, even in the eyes of the English. The Bengalee characters made use of for the impression of the different texts, were cut under the direction of M. L., they are the first executed in Europe. We regret to have to add here, that, in consequence of speculations as fatal to commerce as to literature, a great part of the edition of the French Asiatic Researches were thrown into the sea; so that the work is extremely rare.

Obliged by imperious circumstances to abandon an enterprize so conformable to his taste, and analogous to his studies, he yielded to the solicitations of a bookseller, who desired him to superintend a new edition of the *Travels of Chardin, in Persia*; it was a happy circumstance for a Persian professor. M. L. eagerly accepted the proposal, and we may form an idea of the care and the labour he bestowed on this new edition, when it is stated that he has given, in the course of the work, upwards of two thousand notes, of which some occupy several pages. Nearly half the first volume is devoted to a chronological notice on Persia, from the remotest period, to the year 1806. It is the first regular history of this great empire, until the appearance of General Sir John Malcolm's grand work, in 1815. The latter necessarily embraces a greater number of facts than the sketch of M. L., which does

does not yield to it in point of correctness, and has, besides, the merit of priority and even of originality.

Our two authors have equally consulted the oriental writers. M. L. in particular, has laid under contribution the Persian geographers, and Myrkhoud; he also had at his disposal the manuscript memoirs of Messieurs Joannain, Fabrier, Tancogne, and other travellers, which he always quotes most scrupulously.

The species of perpetual commentary which M. L. has added to the dissertations of the English orientalists, (for whom he entertains the highest respect and esteem,) of Calcutta, in the two volumes of the French translation of the Asiatic Researches, was for him a series of preparatory studies for the composition of the grand work he has now in hand,—the *Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan*, of which twelve parts have already appeared. He commences his monumental excursions at Cape Comorin, and extends them to Delhi; passing alternatively from East to West, he carefully collects and presents, with the most scrupulous fidelity, all the documents furnished by European travellers and the Asiatic writers, on the monuments of art and nature, that he undertakes to describe.

An enemy to the spirit of system, M. L. neither seeks to diminish or add to the real age of the monuments; he leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions, from the authentic data that he places before his eyes. Perhaps no man was equally capable with M. Langlès to undertake such a work; we have seen, that, for upwards of thirty years, oriental literature has been his sole study; and, independent of the splendid collection of oriental manuscripts in the king's library, his own affords immense resources; it is, perhaps, the richest private oriental library in existence; it contains, in printed works, every production of importance in every language since the invention of printing. We will mention but two, because we believe that they had never been consulted, either by the French or English who have written on India; and from which M. L. has derived many valuable materials. 1. *The Relations of the Danish Missionaries*, in sixteen or eighteen volumes quarto, of upwards of 2000 pages each. 2. The grand work of Valentyn, in eight volumes folio. It is rich too in manuscripts; we will notice but one—

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the magnificent autograph volume of the *Ayeen Akbery*; it is a species of geographical, historical, political, statistical, and literary history of India, composed by order of the great mogul, Akbar, under the superintendence of his grand vizier, Aboul Fazl, about the year 1584. This manuscript was preserved in the imperial library of Delhi, and is the only exact and complete copy known.

M. L. has also been a liberal contributor to several literary journals: as, the *Mercure*; the *Moniteur*; the *Journal des Muses*; the *Decade*; the *Bibliothèque Française*; the *Journal des Savans*, which he essayed in vain to revive; the *Magazin et Annales Encyclopediques*, in the last number of which (July 1817,) is a highly interesting article of his, under the title of, *Notice des travaux Littéraires des Missionnaires Anglois dans l'Inde*,—it occupies sixty-four pages, and he has had it printed separately to distribute to his friends; the *Mercure Etranger*; and the *Monthly Magazine*. He also contributes the oriental articles to the *Biographie Universelle* of Messrs. Michaud—of which we will only quote those on *Abbas the Great*, king of Persia, *Aureng Zebe*, *Akbar*, *Ghengis Khan*, and the celebrated Persian poet *Ferdousy*.

As a true patriot, M. L. no doubt long viewed the gigantic steps of Great Britain in India with jealousy, and wished his country to partake in so rich a treasure;—this was undoubtedly the real object of his address to the National Assembly in 1790.

On his reading the fragment of the Code of Ghengis Khan at the Institute (vide the *Monthly Magazine* for July last,) it lighted the spark of ambition in the soul of Bonaparte. After the sittings, M. Langlès was told General Bonaparte wished to speak with him—he highly complimented the learned orientalist, and they afterwards became very intimate. What part M. L. had in the projection of the expedition to Egypt, we are not aware, but Bonaparte consulted him as his oracle; their intimacy, and even friendship, however, ceased on M. L. declining to accompany the expedition; and so much importance did Bonaparte attach to his going, that he even applied to the Directory to compel M. L. to go; failing herein, a coolness ensued, and Napoleon the Emperor never forgave the resistance to the wishes of General Bonaparte.

M. L. retained his place at the library; but, while the Emperor showered down

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titles and ribbons on all classes, he always omitted M. Langles, though, to mortify him, he bestowed them on his assistants.

In the spoliation of the Royal Library by the allies in 1815, so highly honourable was the conduct of M. Langles, that the Emperor of Russia, as a testimony how much he respected learning and virtue, honoured him with an order of knighthood; and the Emperor of Austria sent him a diamond ring, with his cypher F. in brilliants; his last honor, was, however, we are persuaded, the most grateful to his feelings—his being

elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, which has recently been announced to him.

It is not to the oriental languages alone that the learned subject of this memoir has confined his attention to; he is, besides the dead languages, well versed in Italian and German, and especially *English*, for which he seems to have an affection, next to the oriental tongues; he thoroughly understands the genius of it, and we do not recollect ever to have met with such perfect translations as the specimens of M. Langles from the English.

CORNUCOPIA.

LYCIDAS.

THE Lycidas of Milton is in some degree derived from George Turberville's elegy on the drowning of Arthur Brooke, printed in 1567.

Here is a passage which has plainly been imitated by the newer poet:—

Ay me that time, thou crooked dolphin,
where
Wast thou, Arion's help and only stay,
That safely him from sea to shore didst
beare,
When Brooke was drown'd, why wast
thou then away?

JOSHUA SYLVESTER.

The "Divine Weeks of Du Bartas," were translated by Joshua Sylvester, dedicated to James the First, and reprinted in 1641. He calls James the First his master: was he poet-laureate to that king?

APRICOTS.

At Kelat, says a recent traveller, ripe apricots are dried in the sun, and laid by. In the winter season, when fruit is become scarce, they are steeped for about three hours in fresh water, are presented at table, and form an agreeable article of dessert.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

George Wither, who wrote the "Mistress of Philarde," and other pleasing poems, is in many biographical dictionaries wholly omitted; yet his poems had a great run, and are highly praised by contemporaries. There is in the affection of poetic readers a something very fugacious, not to say capricious; how few poets delight successive generations, or even live their own lives! Criticism has not satisfactorily accounted for this phenomenon.

NOVEMBER SEVEN.

The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici, at his country-house, as the birthday and death-day of Plato. On that day he regularly invited Marsilio Ficino, and the other members of the Platonic Academy of Florence, and a sort of hero-worship was paid to the manes of the Pagan philosopher.

On the 7th of November also was born Sir Isaac Newton, and Frederic Leopold count Stolberg.

GOTHIC THEATRES.

Forsyth, in his Italian Tour, thus criticises the opera-house at Caserta:—"The theatre is perhaps too splendid for its own exhibitions. Its form is the usual horse-shoe, encircled with grand alabaster columns: but columns of the Greek orders are generally too massy for separating such pigeon-holes as play-house boxes;—their shafts incommode the cooped spectators, and their capitals obstruct his view. Would not the Gothic enter more intimately into the minute divisions of a modern theatre? The Gothic excels in little details, it loves little compartments; its long slender shafts are finely formed to part off the boxes, its flat arches to surmount them, its fan-tracery to face them; and on the grander parts, such as the stage-front, or the state-boxes, an artist might pile all the pinnacles and enrichments of an old cathedral throne. A theatre, however, is the only structure to which I have never seen the Gothic applied.

ROMAN CEMENT.

A sort of plaster so called, which well withstands our moist climate, is made by mixing one bushel of lime slaked with

three pounds and a half of green copperas, fifteen gallons of water, and half a bushel of fine gravel sand. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water; it must be stirred with a stick, and kept stirring continually while in use. Care should be taken to mix at once as much as may be requisite for one entire front, as it is very difficult to match the colour again; and it ought to be mixed the same day it is used.

VOW OF THE PHEASANT.

The pheasant and the peacock were considered as sacred birds among our Gothic ancestors; and in the age of chivalry, when any solemn agreement was made at table, it was customary to vow it over the pheasant. The lady of the house, or her daughter, carried round the dish to the chief guests, and each pronounced over it his promise. At Lille, in 1453, as M. de St. Palaye informs us, a nobleman induced his principal neighbours to vow over the pheasant a crusade against the Turks; however, it did not take place.

THE GOLDEN TORQUES.

Frequent mention is made in the works of the most ancient and most celebrated of the British bards, of the *Torques*, or *golden wreath*, worn round the neck of their chieftains in the day of battle, as an ensign of authority, as well as a badge of honour, and a mark of noble descent. Aneurin, in his epic poem on the unfortunate battle of Cattraeth, written in the sixth century of the Christian era, describes the march of 363 British leaders to the field of battle, all ornamented with the *golden torques*—

To Cattraeth's vale, in glitt'ring row,
Twice two hundred warriors go;
Ev'ry warrior's manly neck,
Chains of regal honours deck,
Wreath'd in many a golden link,
From the golden cup they drink, &c.

Gray's Poems.

Lomarchus Senex, or Llywarch Hên, prince of the Cambrian Britons, in his elegies on the loss of his sons, and of his regal dignity, written about the year 560, asserts that he had *four-and-twenty* sons ornamented with the *golden chain*.

Cambrian Register, vol. iii.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.

DR. DEUBER in his History of the Navigation in the Atlantic Ocean, thinks that not only the continent of America was known to the ancients, but also that the compass was known before the time of Flavio Gioja. He quotes an obscure passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, be-

side others equally obscure in Plato, derived from the Egyptians. But his stronger proofs rest on discoveries made by the Normans, before A. D. 805, when, he states, that they knew of the American coast. To which he adds the report made by Columbus himself, to Raphael de Sanxis, Grand Treasurer to the king of Spain.

KEMBLE'S RETIREMENT.

A public dinner, attended by many of the nobility, and other distinguished persons, was given in July on the occasion of Mr. JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE's retirement from the stage, after above thirty years unrivalled glory as an actor. On this very interesting occasion, the equally-distinguished author of the *Pleasures of Hope* composed an Ode for recital; and, as its sentiments accord with our own in regard to the great merits of Mr. Kemble, we have transferred it from the newspapers to our pages:—

An Ode by Mr. T. Campbell; recited after the Dinner on occasion of Mr. Kemble's Retirement from the Stage.

Pride of the British stage,

A long and last adieu!

Whose image brought th' heroic age

Reviv'd to Fancy's view.

Like fields refresh'd with dewy light,

When the Sun smiles his last—

Thy parting presence makes more bright

Our memory of the past.

And Memory conjures feelings up,

That wine or music need not swell,

As high we lift the festal cup,

To "Kemble, Fare thee well."

His was the spell o'er hearts,

Which only Acting lends—

The youngest of the sister arts,

Where all their beauty blends.

For ill can Poetry express

Full many a tone of thought sublime;

And Painting, mute and motionless,

Steals but one glance from Time.

But, by the mighty Actor brought,

Illusion's wedded triumphs come—

Verse ceases to be airy thought,

And Sculpture to be dumb.

Time may again revive,

But ne'er efface the charm,

When *Cato* spoke in him alive,

Or *Hotspur* kindled warm.

What soul was not resign'd entire

To the deep sorrows of the *Moor*?

What English heart was not on fire,

With him at Agincourt?

And yet a majesty possess'd

His transport's most impetuous tone,

And to each passion of his breast

The Graces gave their zone.

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High were the task—too high,
Ye conscious bosoms here,
In words to paint your memory
Of Kemble and of *Lear*.

But who forgets that white discrowned
head,

Those bursts of Reason's half-extin-
guish'd glare,

Those tears upon *Cordelia's* bosom shed,
In doubt more touching than despair,

If 'twas reality he felt—

Had Shakspeare's self amidst you been,
Friends, he had seen you melt,
And triumph'd to have seen!

And there was many an hour
Of blended kindred fame,
When Siddons's auxiliar power,
And sister magic came.

Together at the Muse's side
Her tragic paragons had grown—
They were the children of her pride,
The columns of her throne.

And undivided favour ran,
From heart to heart, in their applause—
Save for the gallantry of Man,
In lovelier Woman's cause.

Fair as some classic dome,
Robust and richly grac'd,
Your Kemble's spirit was the home
Of Genius and of Taste—

Taste, like the silent dial's power,
That, when supernal light is given,
Can measure Inspiration's hour,
And tell its height in Heaven.

At once ennobled and correct,
His mind survey'd the Tragic page;
And what the Actor could effect,
The Scholar could presage.

These were his traits of worth—
And must we lose them now?
And shall the scene no more shew forth
His sternly-pleasing brow?

Alas! the moral brings a tear—
'Tis all a transient hour below,
And we, that would detain thee here,
Ourselves as fleetly go.

Yet shall our last age
This parting scene review—
Pride of the British stage,
A long and last adieu!

ON TOLERATION;

By a Round-head of Cromwell's Age.

"Toleration will make the kingdom a chaos, a Babel, another Amsterdam, a Sodom, an Egypt, a Babylon, yea worse than all these: certainly it would be the most provoking sin against God, that ever Parliament was guilty of in this kingdom; it proves the cause and foundation of all kinds of damnable heresies and blasphemies. Toleration is the grand work of the devil, his masterpiece and chief engine he works by at this time, to uphold his tottering kingdom; it is the most compendious, ready, sure way to destroy all religion, lay all waste, and bring in all evil; it is a most transcendent, catholique and fundamental evil for this kingdom of any that can be imagined. As original sin is the fundamental sin of all sin, having the seed and spawn of all in it; so toleration hath all errors in it, and all evils; it is against the whole stream and current of scripture, both in the Old and New Testament, both in matters of faith and manners, both general and particular commands; it overthrows all relations, both political, ecclesiastical, and oeconomic, &c." and, speaking of the various sectaries endeavouring to obtain freedom for their own religious opinions, the author adds, "All the devils in hell, and their instruments, were at work to promote toleration."

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 1815.

IN the afternoon of the 7th it became evident that the design of the British was to attack Jackson's lines, and attempt to storm them. We could not distinctly see what was passing in the enemy's camp, but we perceived that a great number of soldiers and sailors were at work, endeavouring to move something very unwieldy, which we concluded to be artillery. With the assistance of a telescope we perceived soldiers on Laronde's plantation, busy in making fascines, while others were working on pieces of wood, which we concluded must be scaling ladders. The picket

guards near the wood had moreover been increased and stationed nearer each other. Officers of the staff were seen riding about the fields, and stopping at the different posts to give orders. Shortly after night-fall, we distinctly heard men at work in the enemy's different batteries; the strokes of hammers gave "note of preparation," and resounded even within our lines; and our out-posts informed us that the enemy was re-establishing his batteries: his guards were reinforced about sunset, probably with a view to cover the movements of the troops. In our camp all was composure; the officers were ordered to direct their subalterns to be ready

ready on the first signal. Half the troops passed the night behind the breastwork, relieving each other occasionally. Every one waited for day with anxiety and impatience, but with calm intrepidity, expecting to be vigorously attacked, and knowing that the enemy had from twelve to fifteen thousand bayonets to bring into action, besides two thousand sailors and some marines.

A little before day-break, our outposts came in without noise, having perceived the enemy moving forward in great force.

At last, the dawn of day discovered to us the enemy occupying two-thirds of the space between the wood and the Mississippi. Immediately a Congreve rocket went off from the skirt of the wood, in the direction of the river. This was the signal for the attack. On this all his troops gave three cheers, formed in close column of about sixty men in front, in very good order, and advanced, the men shouldering their muskets, all carrying fascines, and some of them ladders. A cloud of rockets preceded them, and continued to fall in showers during the whole attack. Our batteries now opened an incessant fire on the column, which continued to advance in pretty good order, until, in a few minutes, the musketry of the troops of Tennessee and Kentucky, joining their fire with that of the artillery, began to make an impression on it, which soon threw it into confusion. It was at that moment that was heard that constant rolling fire, whose tremendous noise resembled rattling peals of thunder. For some time the British officers succeeded in animating the courage of their troops, and making them advance, obliqueing to the left, to avoid the fire of one battery, from which every discharge opened the column, and mowed down whole files, which were instantaneously replaced by new troops coming up close after the first: but these also shared the same fate, until, after twenty-five minutes' continual firing, through which a few platoons advanced to the edge of the ditch, the column entirely broke, and part of the troops dispersed, and ran to take shelter among the bushes on the right. The rest retired to the ditch where they had been first perceived, four hundred yards from our lines.

There the officers with some difficulty rallied their troops, and again drew them up for a second attack, the soldiers having laid down their knapsacks at the

edge of the ditch, that they might be less incumbered.

And now, for the second time, the column, recruited with the troops that formed the rear, advanced. Again it was received with the same rolling fire of musketry and artillery, till, having advanced without much order very near our lines, it at last broke again, and retired in the utmost confusion. In vain did the officers now endeavour as before to revive the courage of their men. To no purpose did they strike them with the flat of their swords, to force them to advance. They were insensible to every thing but danger, and saw nothing but death which had struck so many of their comrades.

The attack on our lines had hardly begun, when the British commander-in-chief, the honourable Sir Edward Pakenham, fell a victim to his own intrepidity, while endeavouring to animate his troops with ardour for the assault. Soon after his fall, two other generals, Keane and Gibbs, were carried off the field of battle, dangerously wounded. A great number of officers of rank had fallen: the ground over which the column had marched, was strewn with the dead and the wounded. Such slaughter on their side, with no loss on ours, spread consternation through their ranks, as they were convinced of the impossibility of carrying our lines, and saw that even to advance was certain death. In a word, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of some officers to make the troops form a third time, they would not advance, and all that could be obtained from them, was to draw them up in the ditch, where they passed the rest of the day.

Some of the enemy's troops had advanced into the wood towards the extremity of our line, to make a false attack, or to ascertain whether a real one were practicable. These the troops under general Coffee no sooner perceived, than they opened on them a brisk fire with their rifles, which quickly made them retire. The greater part of those who, on the column's being repulsed, had taken shelter in the thickets, only escaped our batteries to be killed by our musketry. During the whole hour that the attack lasted, our fire did not slacken for a single moment; and it seemed as though the artillery and musketry vied with each other in vivacity.

When the column first advanced to the attack, the troops partly moved forward

ward along the skirt of the wood, which in that part forms a curve, and were by that means covered till they came within two hundred yards of our lines. After the attack on our left had commenced, the enemy made a column advance on the right by the road, and between the river and the levee. This column precipitately pushing forward, drove in our out-posts, following them so closely that it came up to the unfinished redoubt before we could fire on it more than two discharges of our cannon. A part of the column leaped into the ditch, and got into the redoubt through the embrasures, and over the parapet, overpowering with their numbers the few men they found there: others, advancing along the brink of the river, killed the soldiers of the 7th, who bravely defended their post at the point of the bayonet, against a number much superior, and continually increasing.

To get into the redoubt was not a very arduous achievement: the difficulty was to maintain possession of it, and clear the breastwork of the intrenchment in the rear of the redoubt, which still remained to be attacked. Already several British officers, though wounded, were bravely advancing, to encourage their men by their example.

By half after eight in the morning, the fire of the musketry had ceased. The whole plain on the left, as also the side of the river, from the road to the edge of the water, was covered with the British soldiers who had fallen. About four hundred wounded prisoners were taken, and at least double that number of wounded men escaped into the British camp; and what might perhaps appear incredible, were there not many thousands ready to attest the fact, is that a space of ground, extending from the ditch of our lines to that on which the enemy drew up his troops, two hundred and fifty yards in length, by about two hundred in breadth, was literally covered with men, either dead or severely wounded. About forty men were killed in the ditch, up to which they had advanced, and about the same number were there made prisoners. The artillery of our lines kept up a fire against the enemy's batteries and troops until two o'clock in the afternoon. By the disposition of his troops, the enemy appeared to apprehend lest we should make a sortie, and attack him in his camp. The soldiers were drawn up in the ditches, in several parallel lines, and

all those who had been slightly wounded, as soon as their wounds were dressed, were sent to join their corps, to make their number of effective men appear the greater, and show a firm countenance. The enemy's loss in this affair on the left bank of the Mississippi was immense, considering the short duration of the contest, the ground, and the respective number of the contending forces. According to the most probable accounts, it cannot have amounted to less than three thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The number of officers who fell was much greater in proportion, owing to the necessity they were under of exposing themselves in the brunt of the battle, to encourage the men, and lead them on to the desperate assault. Our loss was comparatively inconsiderable, amounting to no more than thirteen, in killed and wounded.—*Analectic Magazine*.

DA PONTE'S ITALIAN POETRY.

Letter from the Author of the "Pursuits of Literature," to a Friend, upon an Ode of Lorenzo Da Ponte.

There are at present in Italy, or there were in latter times, as you well know, my dear friend, many persons of distinguished and brilliant talents, the successors of Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrera; of whom perhaps, at some future time, I shall make honourable mention. Among these are Monti, Casti, Mazza, Savioli, Bondi, Parini, Cesarotti, and many others, whose reputation may be considered unalterably established. But at present I would draw your attention to a small volume, which accidentally fell into my hands not long since, of a poet, residing amongst ourselves, entitled "Poetical Essays of Lorenzo Da Ponte," in various style and measure, all very pleasing and beautiful, and on subjects, amusing, serious, and sublime. The poet, although confined to a narrow sphere, has merited much true glory; but for his ode, entitled "Death of the Emperor Joseph II., and Accession to the Throne of Leopold II." I would boldly place him between the Savonese and the Tuscan. It is not my intention, in this place, to mention his other delightful poetry; but I will cite this ode alone before the tribunals of the learned; for, as is well said by Muratori, "a single composition, though it be brief, is sufficient to discover the ability of its author; and men of science will thence perceive the brilliancy of his genius, and the depth of his judgment."

As

As far as relates to myself, I would not hesitate to place this ode in competition with any production of the most worthy disciples of Dante and Petrarch, either with regard to the subject-matter, the lyrical arrangement, the tenderness and sublimity of the thoughts, the vivacity of the ideas; the splendour of the colouring, or the measure—whether majestic, grave, tender, or animated.

Indeed, after having perused, re-perused and pondered this wonderful ode, I believe, that, if Petrarch had heard it, he would have assigned the author a place very near to himself, without requiring any other proof of his sublime, fertile, and cultivated genius.

Your most devoted,
Gennaro, 1804.

T. M.
Port-Folio.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO MY JANE'S PORTRAIT.

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

IN early life, when Love was strong,
Thou wast my everlasting song;
Of thee I talk'd, and wrote, and sung,
For thou wast fair, and I was young;
And, when I rambled far away,
The pathless wild, and trackless sea,
Thy dear idea cheer'd my day,
My soul was rapt alone in thee!
I counted all thy virtues o'er,
And thought I ne'er could love thee more.

When, after years of friendship dear,
Of ardent love, and faith sincere,
Thou gav'st thy hand, 'twas heav'n to me,
And I had all the world in thee!
When all thy worth I liv'd to prove,
Thy matchless mind, and boundless love,
Of graces thy exhaustless store—
I thought I ne'er could love thee more.

Succeeding years brought ripen'd joys,
A race of lovely girls and boys,
Celestialized our happy dwelling,
And our's was life past all excelling;
Each sun beheld our goods encreasing,
Each season's change our bliss unceasing;
Thus twenty-five revolving years,—
Not all unmix'd with cares and tears,
But such as only knit more strong
Our souls, in union knit so long,—
Flew o'er our heads, and, as they flew,
Drop'd strengthen'd love and raptures new.

Talent and sentiment refin'd,
The noble soul, the heavenly mind,
Jane, these were thine! a countless store,
Than ever, now, I loved thee more.

A tedious illness brought thy death,
And, as I snatch'd thy closing breath,
That moment sunk my soul—nor ever
Rose since, but died to joy for ever;
That moment sunk my heart, nor rose
To beat to ought but cares and woes.
Six dreadful years are pass'd away,

Since this tremendous blow was given,
And full of grief has been each day,
And joyless been each morn and even;
And ills on ills have crowded on,
Till every bliss of life is gone.

Now, as thy image I adore,
And count thy worth, thy graces o'er,
Than ever—now, I want thee! love thee
more,

TO MARY'S EYE.

A LANGUAGE breathes from out thee,
Thou little gem of light!
And Harmony's about thee,
O'er teeming with delight.

How finely we adore thee,
Thou soul-condensing light!
Earth's conquest is before thee,
Majestically bright.

Thatcham.

J. W.

LOVE AND ABSENCE :

PART I.

A Fragment of a Pastoral Ballad.

BY JOHN ROCHE, M.D.

THE smiles of the morning how gay,
How scented with fragrance the breeze,
How sweetly delightful to stray,
'Mid raptures to muse 'mong the trees;
Yet still, without Anna, I own,
These now can no raptures impart,
To mine ne'er shall raptures be known,
Unless they be shared with her heart.

Her absence with grief fills my lay,
And robs it of all that is sweet;
Alas! while I pensively stray,
That I can't the dear fugitive meet!
Some rival, deceitfully kind,
Perhaps even now in this grove,
May be sowing, in her innocent mind,
The seeds of a treacherous love.

Since I first saw her bosom so fair,
Surpassing the snow's purest white,
And knew all the innocence there,
'Mid transports of sweetest delight;
What murmurings float on my sighs,
While mutely I gaze and adore;
And the more I contemplate her eyes,
Alas! I'm undone but the more!

The summer's clear silvery brook,
As smoothly it murmureth by,
Reminds me of her witching look,
And the rapture that floats in her eye;
Whilst musing, reclined in the shade,
With Love's fav'rite bard in the grove,
With negligence sweetest array'd,
Her innocent soul is all love.

Should Fortune bewitchingly smile
On one so obscure and unknown,
And offer the throne of our isle,
Or even an emperor's throne—

The

The boon I would surely reject,
And sooner in solitude pine;
Nor e'er such a gift would accept,
But to make Anna blest, and be mine.

I envy no man the fair fruit
Of genius, of labour, or wealth,
Grant me but success in pursuit
Of Anna, and grant me but health:
To fame let Ambition aspire,
Or joyless its absence lament;
Every thought of my soul and desire
Shall bring her peace, bliss, and content.

How many in folly delight,
How many for infamy toil;
Whilst statesmen set warriors to fight,
And kingdoms and empires embroil:
Let each with his hobby be blest,
Or still at its absence repine;
I envy them not in the least,
Sweet Anna, if you will be mine.

Come back then once more to thy swain,
His passion devoted to prove:
Vouchsafe but one kind look again,
To cherish his hopes and his love:
Without thee all pleasures must cloy,
Without thee no prospect can cheer,
Without thee, hope, peace, bliss, and joy,
Must ever abandon the year!

[Parts II. and III. will appear in our
future Numbers.]

LIFE'S ESTIMATE;

OR, THE VANITY OF THE WORLD.

BY DANIEL COPSEY.

DELUDED long by fairy dreams of youth,
I fondly thought the world had pow'r to
yield

Pure and lasting good; but disappointment,
Oft recurring, damp'd at length my ardour
In the vain pursuit; and, from delusion free,
My hours I spent in meditation deep;
And oft my mind, upborne on Fancy's wing,
Imagination's airy regions trac'd.

One day, while thus engag'd, a sudden sleep
Stole o'er my senses; and methought my soul,
From her corporeal shackles disengag'd,
And, guided by a visitor from Heav'n,
Soar'd high beyond this globe, and wing'd her
flight

In boundless space; whence I beheld this orb
In ceaseless whirls revolving round the sun.

My scanty visual range was then enlarg'd
By pow'r supernal. More than eagle-ey'd,
My view embrac'd the world at ev'ry point.

With earnest mind I then applied to scan
The ever-changing scene—to note the ways
And the pursuits of those that in it dwelt;
And some I found who plodded all their days
T' amass a heap of shining ore, thinking
In it lay happiness; but soon the tyrant
Death pluck'd from their tight grasp the sordid
pelf,

And sent them naked, hopeless, to the grave.

Others I saw labouring to ascend
Ambition's steep and slipp'ry mount, whose
top,

Cloud-capt, when they had gain'd, the dizzy
height

Was unten'ble, and their unstable feet
Tripp'd up.
Nor were those wanting who, vile slaves to lust,
And yielded up a willing prey to all
Excess inordinate, reproach'd the speed—
The lightning speed of Time; and, leaping up
Into his chariot, madly seiz'd the reins,
And goaded on the winged steeds, to bear
Them swifter to destruction. And, though
Death

Remorseless and insatiate, still devour'd
His daily myriads—yet some I mark'd who,
Acting as though they thought the tyrant slow
And tardy in his progress, did mingle
In the dire and bloody fight, and marshalling
Their warlike hosts, swept from the face of day
Whole legions—thus making a feast for Death.

Others, but few in number, I then beheld,
Astonish'd at the sad heart-sickening scene,
Who turn'd their thoughts and their desires to
Heav'n.

These by their fellow men were hated all;
These met with persecution and reproach;
Accounted fools—they were the only wise;
They sojourn'd in the world as strangers bound
To a far better and enduring world.

Amaz'd and griev'd at the sad sight, I turn'd,
And question'd of my guide what all did mean.

The scene, said he, which lies before thy
view,

Is only the marr'd remnant of a state
Once glorious and fair, but by sin's foul blot
Destroy'd. Man also, its once happy tenant,
Thou seest deprav'd and fall'n; not perfect—
pure—

As when "from his Creator's hand he came."
Immortal vigour then fir'd all his pow'rs;
Now, sinful,—prey of sorrow and of death.
But this is man's probationary state;
Plac'd here awhile to combat with the world,
Train'd for the skies in tribulation's school,
He daily climbs the steep and narrow way
That leads to bliss. Surrounded and oppos'd
By lusts and wily foes, num'rous as strong—
Beset by Satan's snares, the world, and flesh,
Yet aided by a strength above his own—
The strength of God, he daily vict'ries gains;
Till more than conqueror made, he gladly hears
The Voice that calls him to receive the prize;
And Death unfolds to him the gates of Life.

Thus amid changes Man is born—himself
A change awaits; he makes no stay, but toils
Awhile on earth, and straight departs.
To-day he lives and breathes; to-morrow's sun
Sheds its last ling'ring beam upon his grave!
Thus Life and Death alternate share the world.

But this disorder shall not always reign,
For soon th' archangel's blast shall rend the
heavens,

And cleave the solid earth; and he shall lift
His hand uprear'd to Heaven's front, and swear
By Him that ever and for ever lives,
That Time shall be no more: its stream be
lost

In the vast ocean of Eternity.

Then Man, from earthly Paradise expell'd,
Shall gain a heavenly—bought by blood divine:
And, from the wreck of worlds and men, shall
rise

A fabric lasting as the throne of God.

For, as the rising sun is dimm'd with thick
Obscurity

Obscurity of clouds, which, having gain'd
His noontide height, his splendors quickly
chase:

So, though obscur'd and clouded be the dawn
Of Man's existence on the earthly ball,
Yet soon "the mediate clouds shall be dis-
pell'd,"

And he commence a life that ne'er shall end.
My guide now left me. I awoke; and,
cheer'd

By the fair prospect he had op'd, my heart

With strong desire pour'd forth this earnest
pray'r:

O! when shall dawn the light of that bright
day?

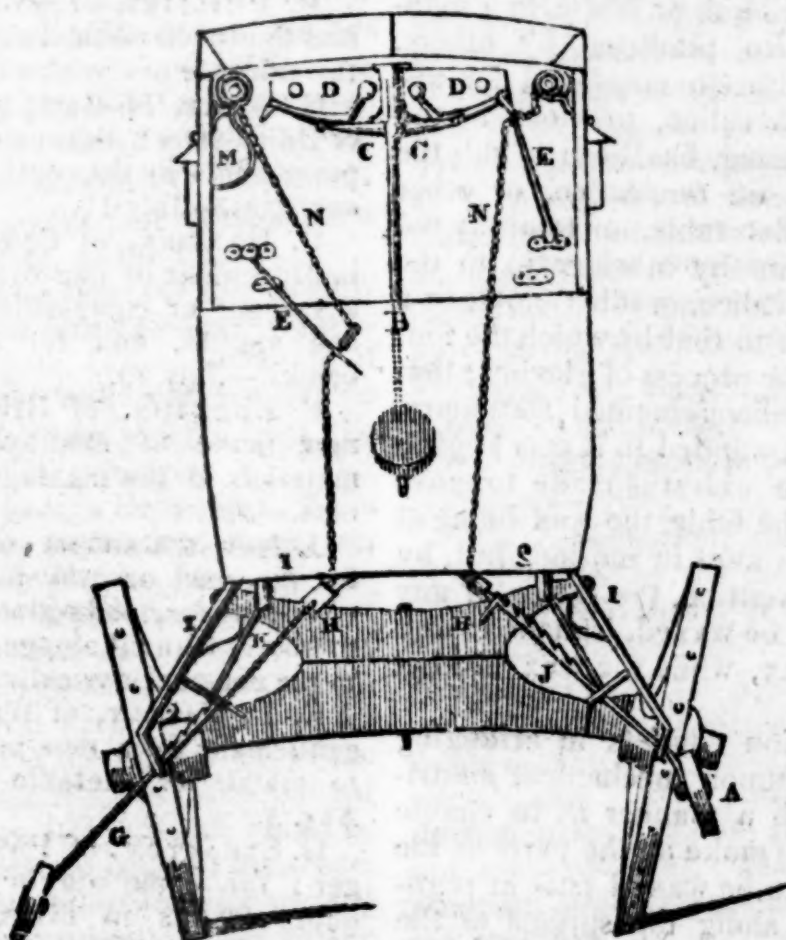
Revolve, ye years, and hasten its approach!
Fly swift, thou tardy Time, and on thy wings
Convey that lov'd, that long-expected morn!
And thou, our Saviour and our judge, our hope,
Come quickly! Even so, Lord Jesus, come!

Mill-Farm, near Braintree.

July 26, 1817.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To the REV. W. SNOWDEN, of Doncaster, for Self-projecting Wheels, to prevent
the Overturning of Carriages.



B is a pendulum, with a cross bar CC, in which are pins that rise under the levers D D, and, when required, elevate them respectively to such an angle, as will allow the levers E E, supported by them, to fall.

The projectors are, by means of a cord or chain, suspended on, and connected with, the levers E E.

I exhibits (in profile) the outer bar of the step; J the projector notched in the upper part; and K a strong catch, which falls into the notches, and prevents the wheel from sliding back when the projection has taken place.

The projection, with its consequent security, is effected by the action of the pendulum alone, and requires no attention or assistance on the part of the guard: for, whenever the pendulum

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(from any great and extraordinary inclination of the carriage) elevates the lever D above the extremity of E, the latter E, deprived of its support, falls, and the wheel is projected to a distance of from eighteen to twenty-four inches; and thus is the carriage furnished with a new and secure basis, until the equilibrium be restored.

To restore the projected wheel to its ordinary state, the guard is not required to leave his seat; but, by liberating the click, and by two or three easy revolutions of the winch, his task is at once accomplished by an easy and convenient process.

The apparatus is applicable to any carriage, without altering its present construction, and is not liable to be put out of order by wet or dirt. Exclusive

I i

of the steps, it weighs about 100lbs. and it seems well calculated to give security to carriages in every ordinary case of danger, that is, so long as they keep upon the road, and remain whole and entire.

To WM. DEAN, of Manchester, calico-glazier; for improved Machinery for waxing Calico, or any other Cloth or Fabric, previous to Glazing.

MR. DEAN'S invention consists in such an arrangement of machinery, moved by any suitable physical or animal power, as enables him to apply the wax to the calico, or other cloth or fabric, in a manner not hitherto practised by others. The method hitherto employed for applying wax to calico, previous to the process of glazing, has been to rub the wax by hand on the calico, or other fabric, on a flat table, or to apply the wax (sometimes by machinery) to the surface of the calico, or other cloth, in a manner similar to that by which the flint is applied in the process of glazing; that is to say, the calico remained stationary, while the wax applied to it was kept in motion, or the web was made to move slowly along the table, the wax being at the same time kept in motion; but, by Mr. Dean's invention, the calico, or any other cloth, to be waxed, is made to rub against the wax, while the wax is kept stationary.

The invention consists in arranging any of the common mechanical contrivances, in such a manner as to enable the patentee to make all the parts of the web which is to be waxed pass in regular succession along the surface of the wax, being at the same time pressed against the web by weight, or otherwise, the wax pieces being stationary,

and the web being in motion during the process.

By means of Mr. Dean's machine, the wax is laid upon the piece uniformly. In this respect it possesses a great superiority over hand-work. It is much less liable to damage the piece than the usual method. It enables a person to put a much superior gloss upon the goods; and it has a good effect in raising the colours.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

R. PHILLIPS, of Exeter; for his new and improved method of purifying gas for the purpose of illumination.—July 19.

G. WYKE, of Bath, and E. SHORTEN, of Union-street, Borough; for certain improvements in the construction of wheel-carriages.—July 19.

P. HAMDEN, of Camberwell; for his improvement or improvements in making a cement or composition for ornaments and statues, and for making artificial bricks.—July 19.

F BRUNTON, of Bride-lane; for his new mode of employing silk or other materials in the making of hats and bonnets.—July 19.

J. J. A. M'CARTHY, of Millbank-street; for his road or way for passage across rivers, creeks, and waters, and from shore to shore, without stoppage or impediment to the constant navigation.—July 28.

L. F. VALLET, of Walbrook, London, gentleman; for a new ornamental surface to metals or metallic compositions.—Aug. 5.

G. STRATTON, of Piccadilly, ironmonger; for a method of saving fuel, by improvements in fire-places, and more effectually heating and ventilating buildings.—Aug. 5.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Fly to the Desert," a Ballad from "Lalla Rookh;" written by Thomas Moore, esq.; composed by G. Kiallmark. 2s.

FLY to the Desert" is a ballad of some merit. The melody is fancifully conceived, and expressive of the poet's sentiment. The accompaniment, and introductory and intervening symphonies, are ingenious, and contribute to the aggregate effect. In a word, Mr. Kiallmark's success in this little instance, will justify our recommending the cultivation of his talent in this department of composition.

The Song of the Fire-Worshipper; from "Lalla Rookh." Written by Thomas Moore, esq.; composed by T. Attwood. 2s.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the music of this song to be one of the super-excellent productions of our times. It is at once original, sweet, and pathetic, and clearly declares Mr. Attwood's polished taste and delicate feeling. The passage at

"While in thy lute's awak'ning sigh,
I heard the voice of days gone by;"
is particularly beautiful and affecting; and its accompaniment, perhaps, is the best that could have been applied.

"Oh!

"*Oh! Fair as the Sea-Flow'r*," a Ballad from "*Lalla Rookh*;" written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music by T. Welsh. 2s.

This is an agreeable little song. The melody is not, perhaps, very novel or striking; but the passages grow naturally out of each other, and the general effect is not uncreditable to Mr. Welsh's talents as a ballad-composer. In the accompaniment, we do not find any remarkable traits of taste or ingenuity; but the bass is well chosen, and exhibits the musician.

"*The Spirit's Song*," in "*Lalla Rookh*;" written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has treated the subject and poetry of this song with much taste and skill. The introductory recitative is well conceived; the first air is highly applicable to the sentiment, felicitously relieved by the second, and re-introduced with the best effect, at the line

"So, hither I come from my fairy home."

In a word, "*The Spirit's Song*," regarded in the aggregate, is a composition of much excellence, and will please, no less by the intrinsic merit, than the happy variety of its passages.

"*Bendemeer's Stream*," a Ballad from "*Lalla Rookh*;" written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music by W. Hawes. 2s.

"*Bendemeer's Stream*" is a ballad of considerable merit. The air is of a novel cast, and greatly calculated to please the general ear. It is no slight praise, to say, that the fascination of the poet has, in some degree, been caught by the musician; and that the sound is, almost universally, an echo to the sense. We should scarcely be just, did we not recommend this little production to the especial notice of the lovers of pretty trifles.

"*Namouna's Song*," in "*Lalla Rookh*;" written by Thomas Moore, esq.; the Music by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

"*Namouna's Song*" is a ballad with its verses introduced by a recitative. The air is appropriately conceived, and conveys the sentiment of the poet in an attractive style. We will not say that the present is one of the very happiest efforts of Dr. Clarke, whose merit we have so often and so justly extolled; but it is sufficiently meritorious to be conspicuous among the compositions of the day, and, speaking in general terms, to be worthy of its ingenious and scientific author.

"*Oh! Let me only breathe the Air*;" from "*Lalla Rookh*." Written by Thomas Moore, esq.; the Music by I. C. Clifton. 1s. 6d.

There is some imagination, and also a tolerable degree of taste, displayed in the melody, or rather melodies, before us. The movements are two, the second of which agreeably and appropriately relieves the former. We must, nevertheless, in candour observe, that the composition is not wholly free from crudity and affectation. The modulation in the second page is both quaint and forced, and the distant of a fifth after a third, in the third and eleventh bars of the second movement, is eccentric and unnatural. Looking, however, at the general merit of this music, we find it as easy to pardon these little deviations from simplicity and beauty, as it is difficult to imagine that Mr. Clifton will not in time (especially if he be of a temper to kiss the rod of gentle correction,) become an excellent composer in this province of his art.

"*'Twas his own Voice*." Recitative of Air, from "*Lalla Rookh*." Written by Thomas Moore, esq.; the Music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s.

This composition, though not altogether unworthy the taste and fancy of Sir John Stevenson, is not one of his first-rate productions. The recitative is scientific, and the succeeding melody smooth and unembarrassed; but originality of feature, and force of expression, are wanting. The passages glide, but do not strike; soothe the ear, but do not move the soul. The muse inspired the poet, but the poet has not inspired the musician.

"*Paradise and the Peri*." Recitative and Song, from "*Lalla Rookh*." Written by Thomas Moore, esq.; the Music by W. Hawes. 2s.

Both the recitative and the air of this composition are much above mediocrity. Expression and attraction are its prevailing characteristics, and marks of science are exhibited that will not fail to gratify the theoretical auditor. Indeed, it is but just to say, that talents much above mediocrity, and diligently cultivated, discover themselves in almost every passage of this song; and that, if duly received by the public, its circulation will not fail to reward the composer.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 57th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LII. *To alter an Act passed in the 11th Year of the Reign of King George the Second, for the more effectual securing the Payment of Rents, and preventing Frauds by Tenants.*—June 27.

From and after the passing of this act, the provisions, powers, and remedies by the said recited act given to lessors and landlords in case of any tenant deserting the demised premises and leaving the same uncultivated or unoccupied, so as no sufficient distress can be had to countervail the arrears of rent, shall be extended to the case of tenants holding any lands, tenements, or hereditaments at a rack-rent, or where the rent reserved shall be full three-fourths of the yearly value of the demised premises, and who shall be in arrear for one half year's rent, (instead of for one year, as in the said recited act is provided and enacted,) and who shall hold such lands and tenements or hereditaments under any demise or agreement either written or verbal, and although no right or power of re-entry be reserved or given to the landlord in case of non payment of rent, who shall be in arrear for one half year's rent, instead of for one year, as in the said recited act is provided and enacted.

CAP. LIII. *For the more effectual Punishment of Murders and Manslaughters committed in Places not within his Majesty's Dominions.*—June 27.

CAP. LIV. *To enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, to make and maintain a Road from Milbank Row, Westminster, to the Penitentiary.*—June 27.

CAP. LV. *To continue an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government.*—June 30.

After March 1, 1818, persons committed to have the benefit of the laws.—The secretary of state may order persons committed for high treason, &c. to be removed to any other gaol.

CAP. LVI. *To amend the Laws in respect to forfeited Recognizances in Ireland.*—June 30.

CAP. LVII. *To empower his Majesty to suspend Training, and to regulate the Quotas of the Militia.*—June 30.

CAP. LVIII. *To allow British Goods to be exported direct from this Country to the United States of America upon the*

same terms as when exported to any Foreign Country.—June 30.

CAP. LIX. *For letting to Farm the Post-Horse Duties, and for better securing and facilitating the Recovery of the said Duties.*—June 30.

CAP. LX. *To regulate certain Offices in the Court of Exchequer in England.*—July 7.

CAP. LXI. *To abolish the Offices of the Wardens, Chief Justices, and Justices in Eyre, North and South of Trent.*—July 7.

CAP. LXII. *To abolish certain Offices, and to regulate certain other Offices, in Ireland.*—July 7.

CAP. LXIII. *To regulate the Offices of Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal.*—July 7.

CAP. LXIV. *To abolish certain Offices, and regulate others, in Scotland.*—July 7.

CAP. LXV. *To enable his Majesty to recompense the Services of Persons holding, or who have held, certain high and efficient Civil Offices.*—July 7.

Whereas the abolition and regulation of various offices will deprive the crown of part of the means by which his Majesty has been heretofore enabled to recompense the services of persons holding, or who have held, high and efficient civil offices; and whereas it is expedient and necessary, and consistent with sound policy and proper economy, that, upon the abolition and regulation of various offices of emolument, other means should be afforded to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, of recompensing the meritorious services of persons filling or who have filled high effective civil offices, and making competent provision for persons holding such offices upon their quitting or being removed from the same: may it therefore please your Majesty, &c. &c.

That, after the expiration of two years from the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by any three or more of the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, to grant unto any person who shall have served his Majesty, his heirs or successors, for any period not less than two years in the whole, either uninterruptedly or at different times, in any one or more of the offices of first lord of the treasury or of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state,

state, or chancellor of the exchequer, or first lord of the Admiralty, a pension during life not exceeding three thousand pounds per annum; and at the expiration of every further progressive period of two years more from the passing of this act, to grant in like manner other like pensions to any other such persons as aforesaid, until, at the expiration of twelve years from the passing of this act, six of such pensions shall have been granted in the whole; and from and after such six pensions of three thousand pounds each shall have been granted to six such persons as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to grant any further or other pension in respect of any such offices as aforesaid.

His Majesty empowered to grant one other like pension, although six filled up, to be deemed a supernumerary pension; and become one of the regular number on the first falling in.—After the expiration of certain periods, his Majesty allowed to grant pensions of 2,000l. to certain other persons holding civil offices, under certain limitations.—After the expiration of certain periods, his Majesty empowered to grant pensions of 1,500l. to certain other persons holding civil offices, under limitations.—His Majesty may grant a pension to any person having been chancellor of the exchequer of Ireland, and afterwards holding any efficient office.—After the ex-

piration of certain periods, his Majesty empowered to grant pensions of 1,000l. to certain other persons holding civil offices, under limitations.—When persons have served eight years in several classes of offices, the pension attached to the highest class of office may be granted on three years' service in the highest office.—Interest of persons in office to cease with respect to such office on obtaining pensions.—Persons holding pensions, on obtaining pensions under this act, to relinquish such previous pensions.—Pensions payable quarterly out of the Consolidated Fund, free from taxes.

* * * *We consider this the most extraordinary Act of Parliament that has passed since the Revolution, save and except the Septennial Bill. It was passed in the face of ten thousand petitions for reform and retrenchment; consequently, at the next general election, it is the bounden duty of all those petitioners, to oppose every candidate who supported or voted for it.*

Cap. LXVI. *To amend an Act of the Twenty-second Year of his present Majesty, for suppressing or regulating certain Offices therein mentioned, so far as relates to the Board of Trade; and for enabling the Vice-President of the Board of Trade to send and receive Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Postage.—July 7.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

WE proceed to abstract from the 12th volume of the Researches of this distinguished Society, two most interesting papers of the illustrious and learned President.

I.

On the notions of the Hindu Astronomers, concerning the precession of the Equinoxes and motions of the Planets; by the President, H. T. Colebrooke, esq.

In an essay on the Indian and Arabian divisions of the zodiack, inserted in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, I adverted to a passage of Bhāscara, on the precession of the equinoxes, and intimated an intention of further noticing this subject in a separate essay. The passage, which I had then in view, occurs in Bhāscara's description of the armillary sphere. It appears to me deserving of distinct examination, for the information which it contains, the difficulties which it presents, and the variety of topics which it suggests.

"The intersection of the ecliptic and equinoctial circles is the *Crāntipāta*, or

intersecting point of the sun's path. Its revolutions, as declared on the authority of *Sūrya (Saurōctah)*, are retrograde three myriads in a *Calpa*. This is the same with the motion of the solstice, as affirmed by *Munjāla*, and others. But, according to their doctrine, its revolutions are 199,669 in a *Calpa*."

In all passages, the revolution, as it is termed, of the equinoctial points, consists in a libration of them within the limits of twenty-seven degrees east, and as many west, of the beginnings of Aries and Libra: and that such is the meaning conveyed in the text of the *Sūrya sidd'hānta*, is distinctly shown by the commentator cited by Mr. Davis, as well as by the other commentators on that work.

The same doctrine is taught in the *Parāśara sidd'hānta*, as quoted by *Muniswara*; and, if we may rely on the authority of a quotation by this author from the works of *A'ryabhat't'a*, it was also maintained by that ancient astronomer: but, according to the first mentioned treatise, the number of librations amounts to 581,709, and, according to the latter, 578,159 in a *Calpa*, instead of 600,000:

600,000: and A'ryabhat't'a has stated the limits of the libration at 24° , instead of 27° .

Bhāscara himself, adopting the doctrine for which he quotes the authority of Munjāla, in the passage above cited, mentions a complete revolution of the places of the colures through the twelve signs of the zodiac, at the rate of 59 54 2 31 12 per annum, or 199,669 complete revolutions in a *Calpa*. Having computed upon the same principle, the quantity of the precession in his own time at
 rev. I II III IV V VI
 91,189 0 10 54 35 23 55 40 48, he thence, for the sake of facility in calculation, assumes in his practical treatise, named *Carana Cutūhala*, the actual precession in whole numbers at eleven degrees, and allows the annual motion to be taken at one minute. The time, for which this computation was made, is the same with the epocha of the *Carana Cutūhala*; which is the year 1105 *Saca*, thirty-three years after the *Sirōmani* was completed.

Relying then upon the quotation from the work of A'ryabhat't'a, and on the tendency of Bhāscara's observations both in his text and notes, it may be inferred, that the notion of a libration of the equinoxes is of some antiquity in India: since Brahme-gupta, by whom A'ryabhat't'a is repeatedly mentioned, is either author or republisher of an astronomical system which was copied by Bhāscara in 1150 A. D. but which is adapted to a much earlier age.

The earliest mention of a libration in longitude, which has been found in any Arabic writer, is in the work of Muhammed Ben Jaber surnamed Albātānī and by us called Albategnius. This celebrated astronomer, an Arabian by birth and Sabian by religion, flourished at the end of the ninth century; or, to speak with precision, about the year of Christ 879; and from him we learn, that certain astronomers, whom he does not appear to have any where named, had before him affirmed a libration of the fixed stars within the limits of 8° E. and W. at the rate of a degree in 80 or 84 years. He himself maintained the doctrine of a uniform motion at the rate of a degree in 66 years.

We may then safely conclude, that, on the subject of the precession of the equinoxes, the *Hindus* had a theory, which, though erroneous, was their own; and which, at a subsequent time, found advocates among the astronomers of the west: that they had a knowledge of the

true doctrine of an uniform motion in antecedentia, at least seven hundred years ago, when the astronomers of Europe also were divided on the question: that they had approximated to the true rate of that motion much nearer than Ptolemy, before the Arabian astronomers, and as near the truth as these have ever done since. From this we may perhaps be led to a further conclusion, that the astronomy of the *Hindus* merits a more particular examination than it has yet obtained, not indeed with any expectation of advancing the science of astronomy, which needs not such aid, and can derive none from the labours of astronomers who have recorded no observations; but for the history of the science, and ascertainment of the progress which was here made; and that, with this view, the works of *Hindu* astronomers, whose age is precisely known, and in particular those of Bhāscara, which contain a complete course of astronomy and of sciences connected with it, should be carefully perused; as well as those of Brahme-gupta, which are full of quotations from earlier astronomers, as A'ryabhat't'a, Va'rāhamihira, S'rīshēna, Vishn'uchandra, and some others, who are cited by him for the purpose of exposing and correcting their errors.

At all events, whatever may be thought of the *Sūrya-sidd'hanta*, we have the authority of a quotation from A'ryabhat't'a, to show, that the *Hindus* had ascertained the quantity of the precession more correctly than Ptolemy; and had accounted for it by a motion in libration or trepidation, before this notion was adopted by any other astronomer whose labours are known to us.

It appears also from a passage of Brahme-gupta's refutation of the supposed errors of that author, and from his commentator's quotation of A'ryabhat't'a's text, that this ancient astronomer maintained the doctrine of the earth's diurnal revolution round its axis. "The sphere of the stars," he affirms, "is stationary; and the earth, making a revolution, produces the daily rising and setting of stars and planets." Brahme-gupta answers—"If the earth move a minute in a *pra'n'a*, then whence and what route does it proceed? If it revolve, why do not lofty objects fall?" But his commentator Prit'hūdaca Swāmī, replies, "A'ryabhat't'a's opinion appears nevertheless satisfactory, since planets cannot have two motions at once; and the objection, that lofty things would fall, is contradicted; for, every way, the under part

part of the earth is also the upper; since, wherever the spectator stands on the earth's surface, even that spot is the uppermost part."

Brahmegupta is more fortunate in his reasoning where he refutes another theory of the alternation of day and night imagined by the *Jainas*, who account for the diurnal change by the passage of two suns, and as many moons, and a double set of stars and minor planets, round a pyramidal mountain, at the foot of which is this habitable earth. His confutation of that absurdity is copied by Bhāscara, who has added to it from Prit'hūdaca's gloss on a different passage of Brahmegupta, a refutation of another notion ascribed by him to the same sect, respecting the translation of the earth in space.

This idea has no other origin than the notion, that the earth, being heavy and without support, must perpetually descend: and has therefore no relation whatever to the modern opinion of a proper motion of the sun and stars.

Part of the passage of Bhāscara has been quoted in a former essay: What regards the further subject now noticed, is here subjoined.

"The earth stands firm, by its own power, without other support, in space."

"If there be a material support to the earth, and another upholder of that, and again another of this, and so on, there is no limit. If finally self-support must be assumed, why not assume it in the first instance? why not recognize it in this multiform earth?"

"As heat is in the sun and fire, coldness in the moon, fluidity in water, hardness in iron; so mobility is in air, and immobility in the earth, by nature. How wonderful are the implanted faculties!"

"The earth, possessing an attractive force, draws towards itself any heavy substance situated in the surrounding atmosphere, and that substance appears as if it fell. But whether can the earth fall in ethereal space which is equal and alike on every side?"

"Observing the revolution of the stars, the *Baud'dhas* acknowledge, that the earth has no support; but, as nothing heavy is seen to remain in the atmosphere, they thence conclude, that it falls in ethereal space.

"Whence dost thou deduce, *O' Baud'dha*, this idle notion, that, because any heavy substance thrown into the air falls to the earth, therefore the earth itself descends."

He adds this further explanation in his notes: "for, if the earth were falling, an arrow shot into the air would not return to it when the projectile force was expended, since both would descend.—Nor can it be said, that it moves slower, and is overtaken by the arrow; for heaviest bodies fall quickest, and the earth is heaviest."

The source, from which Brahmegupta drew, is indicated by the author himself, in his introductory couplet, cited by Lacshmidāsa in the commentary on Bhāscara.

A literal version will stand thus:—"The computation of planets, as declared by Brāhma and become perfect by great length of time, is perspicuously (*Sphuta*) explained by Brahmegupta, son of Jishnu."

The *Hindus*, as is well known, place the earth in the centre of the world, and make the sun, and moon, and minor planets revolve round it, apparently in concentric orbits, with unequal or irregular motion. For a physical explanation of the phenomena, they imagine the planets driven by currents of air along their respective orbits (besides one great vortex carrying stars and planets with prodigious velocity, round the earth, in the compass of a day.) The winds or currents, impelling the several planets, communicate to them velocities, by which their motion should be equable and in the plane of the ecliptic; but the planets are drawn from this course by certain controlling powers, situated at the apogees, conjunctions, and nodes.

These powers are clothed by *Hindu* imaginations with celestial bodies invisible to human sight, and furnished with hands and reins, by which they draw the planets from their direct path and uniform progress. The being at the apogee, for instance, constantly attracts the planet towards itself, alternately however with the right and left hands. The deity of the node diverts the planet, first to one side, then to the other, from the ecliptic. And lastly, the deity at the conjunction causes the planet to be one while stationary, another while retrograde, and to move at different times with velocity accelerated or retarded. These fancied beings are considered as invisible planets; the nodes and apogees having a motion of their own in the ecliptic.

To explain on mathematical principles the irregularity of the planetary motion, the *Hindu* astronomers remove the earth from the centre of the planet's orbit,

orbit, and assume the motion in that eccentric to be really equable, though it appear irregular as viewed from the earth. Another hypothesis is also taught by them; according to which the planet revolves with an equal but contrary motion in an epicycle, of which the centre is carried with like but direct motion on a concentric orbit.

Bhāscara remarks, that both theories are equivalent, giving the same results in computation; but he maintains, that the planet's motion in an eccentric orbit (*pratimandala*) is consonant to the truth; and the other hypothesis of an epicycle (*nichōchcha vr̥tta*) is merely a device for the facility of computation.

Both theories, with certain modifications, which will be subsequently noticed, suffice for the anomaly of the sun and moon. To account for the still greater apparent irregularities of the five minor planets, the *Hindu* astronomers make them revolve with direct motion on an epicycle borne on an eccentric deferent. (In the case of the two inferior planets, the revolution in the eccentric is performed in the same time with the sun: consequently the planet's motion in its epicycle is in fact its proper revolution in its orbit. In the instance of the superior planets, on the contrary, the epicycle corresponds in time to a revolution of the sun; and the eccentric deferent answers to the true revolution of the planet in its orbit.)

If these circumstances, joined to a resemblance hardly to be supposed casual, which the *Hindu* astronomy with its apparatus of eccentrics and epicycles bears in many respects to that of the *Greeks*, be thought to authorize a belief, that the *Hindus* received from the *Greeks* that knowledge which enabled them to correct and improve their own imperfect astronomy, I shall not be inclined to dissent from the opinion. There does indeed appear ground for more than a conjecture, that the *Hindus* had obtained a knowledge of *Grecian* astronomy before the *Arabs* began to cultivate the science; and that the whole cluster of astronomers mentioned by Brahme-gupta, must be placed in the interval between the age of Hipparchus, and possibly that of Ptolemy, and the date of Brahme-gupta's revision of the *Brahmesidd'hanta*.

In reforming the *Indian* astronomy, Brahme-gupta, and the astronomers who preceded him, did not take implicitly the mean motions of the planets given by the *Grecian* astronomers. In general,

they are wider from the truth than Ptolemy.

BRAHMEGUPTA.

	0	I	II	III	IV
☉	0	59	8	10	22
☽	13	10	34	52	47
☽—☉	12	11	26	42	25
♂	0	31	26	28	7
♀	4	5	32	18	28
♂	0	4	59	9	9
♀	1	36	7	44	35
♂	0	2	0	22	52

LALANDE.

	0	I	II	III	IV
☉	0	59	8	19	48
☽	13	10	35	1	40
☽—☉	12	11	26	41	52
♂	0	31	26	39	23
♀	4	5	32	34	13
♂	0	4	59	15	53
♀	1	36	7	48	24
♂	0	2	0	35	38

But, in the instance which is the subject of this paper, they made a nearer approach to accuracy than he had done, and must therefore have used other observations besides those which he has recorded.

The *Arabs* adopted in its totality Ptolemy's theory of the motions of the planets; which the *Hindus* have only in part. But the *Arabs* improved on his astronomy by careful observations: a praise to which the *Hindus* are not equally entitled. Albātānī discovered the motion of the sun's apogee, and suspected from analogy a motion of the apsides of the minor planets. The *Hindus* surmised the motion of the apogee of the sun, and nodes and apsides of the planets, from analogy to the moon's; but were unable to verify the conjecture by observation; and have, in fact, merely assigned arbitrary numbers to the supposed revolutions, to bring out the places right, (or as nearly so as they had determined them,) relatively to the origin of the ecliptic in their sphere, and conformably to their assumption of a grand conjunction of the planets, nodes, and apsides in that point of the ecliptic at a vastly remote period. Bhāscara, when treating of the manner of verifying or finding the number of revolutions of the planets, &c. in a given period, teaches the mode of observing the planetary motions, but considers the life of man too short for observing the motion of the apsides and nodes (the moon's excepted): and certainly the revolutions assigned to them by him and other *Hindu* astronomers are too few, and the motions too slow, (the quickest not exceeding seven degrees in 100,000 years,) to have been assumed on any other

other ground, but the arbitrary one just now stated. The astronomical instruments employed by the *Hindus*, of which Bhāscara describes nine, including one of his own invention, and comprehending the quadrant, semicircle, and entire circle, besides the armillary sphere, horary ring, gnomon, and clepsidra, were too rudely executed, whatever may be thought of their design, to enable the astronomers to make very delicate observations; and they were not assisted, as in the precession of the equinoxes, by the memory of a former position recorded in their ancient writings.

According to A'ryabhat't'a, as quoted by Brahme-gupta and his scholiast Prit'hūdaca swāmī,

	Years.
One Yuga contains	1,080,000
One Mahā-yuga = 4 Yugas	4,320,000
One Menu-yuga = 72 Mahā-yugas	311,040,000
One Calpa = 14 Menus = 1008 Mahā-yugas	4,354,560,000

☞ The Calpa began on Thursday, 1st Chaitra s'auclā, at the moment of sun-rise at Lanca.

Years expired from the commencement of the Calpa to the war of the Bhārata, or beginning of the Cali age	1,986,120,000
Add expired years of the Cali to the S'aca era ..	3,179

Years from the beginning of the Calpa to the commencement of the S'aca era	1,986,123,179
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☞ Length of the sidereal year is therefore, according to A'ryabhat't'a—

365 15 31 15 or 365 6 12 30

N.B. A'ryabhat't'a taught the earth's diurnal revolution round its axis—a doctrine which Brahme-gupta controverts, but to which his scholiast Prit'hūdaca Swāmī inclines.

II.

On the height of the Himālaya Mountains; by the President.

I consider the evidence to be now sufficient to authorize an unreserved declaration of the opinion, that the Himālaya is the loftiest range of Alpine mountains which has been yet noticed, its most elevated peaks greatly exceeding the highest of the Andes.

This had been long suspected, or rather had been very generally believed in India, upon less conclusive evidence than will now be submitted to the pub-

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lic. It was remarked, that this chain of mountains, constantly covered with snow, is visible from the plains of Bengal at the distance of 150 miles (it might have been said at a still greater distance). This fact demonstrates great elevation; for the peak of Teyde or Teneriffe, measuring nearly 12,000 feet, is discernible in clear weather at a distance of 120 miles, and appears like blue vapour scarcely darker than the sky; and Chimborazo, the highest peak of the Andes, ascertained to be more than 20,000 feet high, is seen at a distance of little more than 60 leagues, the rest of the Cordillera of the Andes being then concealed from view: but the Himālaya chain of mountains is visible in the horizon, as a continued line extending through more than two points of the compass, at a distance equal to that last mentioned, appearing in clear weather like white cliffs with a very distinctly defined outline.

To justify the assertion, that the distance, at which the chain of snowy mountains continues to be visible, exceeds 150 miles, it may be sufficient to mention, that it is seen bearing easterly of north, from Patna and from other stations (as Bhāgalpūr, &c.) on the southern bank of the Ganges. Now the latitude of Patna by astronomical observation is 25° 36'; and that of Cat'hmandú, nearly due north of it, is 27° 42', the difference being 126 geographic or about 146 English miles. But the nearest of the Himālaya mountains are yet distant in a horizontal line above 25 miles from the last-mentioned town; more than one valley and intermediate ridge being interposed; some of which, to a distance of ten miles, have been visited by Europeans, without approaching within several days' travelling distance of the foot of the Himālaya.

The continuation of the same chain of mountains divides Bután from Tibet, and is distinctly visible from the plains of Bengal. Captain Turner and Mr. Saunders, on their journey to Tisholumbo, after traversing Bután and crossing the frontier of Tibet, found themselves near a range of mountains covered with everlasting snow, which seemed to be but two miles distant from their route. Captain T. particularly noticed a conspicuous peak held in high veneration by the Hindus, and named Chamalári. Both the travellers were satisfied, the one from the remarkable form of the peak, the other from the height and bearings of the range, that the mountains,

K k

which

which they then viewed, are the same which are seen from Purnea, Rájmañhl, and other places in Bengal. Now, according to the survey of Captain Turner's route, Chamalári is placed in lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$ long. $89^{\circ} 18'$; a position no less than 165 geographic miles from Purnea; and 200 from Kájmañhl, which is situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$ and long. $87^{\circ} 44'$ by observation. From a commanding eminence on the frontier of Tibet, the travellers had an extensive view of the mountains of Bután, covered with verdure to the very tops; and it appears from what is said by them, that Bután contains no mountains on which snow continues during all seasons of the year, and few on which it remains until the middle of summer. These circumstances seem to establish, beyond question, the fact, that the snowy range, of which Chamalári is a part, is that which is seen from stations in Bengal, distant 165 and even 200 geographic miles, answering to 191 and 232 British miles. Now it requires an elevation exceeding 28,000 feet to be barely discernible, in the mean state of the atmosphere, at so great a distance as that last mentioned; though a much less elevation, it must be acknowledged, may suffice under circumstances of extraordinary refraction.

In calculating from observations of altitude, allowance was first made for refraction at the same rate as for celestial objects of the same apparent altitude: and, from the observed elevation so corrected, was deduced a height of 20,019 feet for the mountain as viewed from Pilibhit, and 20,598 for the same as seen from Jet'hpúr, or 20,308½ feet on a medium of both observations. But the allowance for refraction being much too great, amounting to $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the contained arc in one instance, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths in the other, the computation was again made, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the intercepted arc for terrestrial refraction, and the result showed a height approaching to 22,000 feet above the level of the plains of Róhilkhand.

To compute from the data, we have, in an oblique plane triangle, the angle at the base of the mountain, which exceeds a right angle by half the contained arc; or (which is the same thing) by half the angle at the earth's centre subtended by that arc; the angle at the station of observation, which is the sum of the observed altitude (corrected for refraction) and half the contained arc; and one side, which is the chord of the contained arc, or distance between

the base of the mountain and station of observation, differing but a few feet, in the cases before us, from the circular arc itself. The angles and one side of the triangle being thus known, the other two sides may be found; one of which, subtending the angle, is the height of the mountain, or perpendicular from its summit to the middle of its base. The observations at Pilibhit and Jet'hpúr, calculated upon this principle, and with an allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ th for refraction, give 22436 and 22146, for the elevation of the peak observed from those stations; or on a mean 22291 feet above the level of the plains of Róhilkhand; or about 22800 feet above the level of the sea.

Colonel Crawford, during a long sojourn at Cat'hmandú in 1802, took the angles of several selected points, of which he determined the distances by trigonometrical measurement, having taken the bearings from various stations in the valley of Népal, the relative situations of which were ascertained by a trigonometrical survey proceeding from a base of 852½ feet, carefully measured four times and verified by another base of 1582 feet measured twice. The positions of the same mountains were also settled by observations of them made from the plains of Behar in the progress of the great survey which has been mentioned.

All those mountains are perceivable from Patna: the first, or the supposed Dhaibún, at a distance of 162 g. m. and Cála-bhairava, or the mountains in its vicinity, at that of 153,150 and 145 g. m. These are the nearest of the Himálaya which are visible from that city. The most remote are seen in the N. E. quarter, at the prodigious distance of 195 g. m. ascertained by their position, which is determined by bearings taken by Colonel Crawford from stations approaching within a hundred miles of their site.

Mount Dhaibún, or at least the peak which was indicated to Colonel Crawford under that name, and which is not surpassed by any of the points measured from Cat'hmandú, was viewed by General Kirkpatrick, if indeed it be the same mountain, from a position ten miles nearer to it on mount Bhírbandí: and his animated description of the sublime prospect contains presumptive evidence, that the remoter glaciers of the Himálaya are still more elevated: for he speaks of a neighbouring mountain not less stupendous, yet surpassed by one of the pyramidical peaks of the snowy chain

chain seen peeping over its towering summit. It may readily be credited, that the more accessible mountains which approach Cat'hmandu, as Jibjibia, Dhaibun, and Dunchá, may be inferior in height to the abrupt peaks in the chain of the Himálaya.

Among the loftiest in that chain is one distinguished by the name of Dhawalagiri, or the white mountain, situated, as is understood, near the source of the Gandhac river, called in its early course Sálagrámí, from the schistous stones, containing remains or traces of ammonites found there in the bed of the river, and thence carried to all parts of India, where they are worshipped under the name of Sálagráma; the spiral retreats of antediluvian molluscas being taken by the superstitious Hindu for visible traces of Vishnu.

It would be an extreme supposition, that the errors have in every instance been the highest possible, and on the side of excess. Assuming, however, that they are so, the elevation, as observed from the two nearest stations, is not reduced below 26457 and 26467, or, on the mean of both, 26462 above the plains of Górah'púr.

We may safely then pronounce, that the elevation of Dhawalagiri, the white mountain of the Indian Alps, exceeds 26862 feet above the level of the sea; and this determination of its height, taken on the lowest computation of a geometrical measurement, is powerfully corroborated by the measure of an inferior, though yet very lofty, mountain observed from stations in Rohilkhand.

To recapitulate the result of the minute examination of measurements of the Indian Alps, the following are stated

as differences of elevation, which may be received as near approaches to a correct determination of the height, and as fully substantiating the position which was advanced, at the beginning of this paper: Dhawalagiri or Dhólágir; above Górah'yur, which is estimated to be 400 feet above the sea—

	Eng. feet.
On a mean of two nearest observations, and at the lowest computation	26,462
On a mean of three observations, with middle refraction	27,677
Above the sea, at the lowest computation	26,862
Yamunáyatári or Jamutrí, above the summit of Nágúghátí, which is estimated to be 5000 feet higher than the sea.....	20,895
Above the sea.....	25,500
A mountain, supposed to be Dhaibun, above Cat'hmandú, which appears, by a barometrical measurement, to be at least 4600 feet higher than the sea.....	20,140
Above the sea	24,740
A mountain not named, observed from Pilibhit and Jéthpúr, above Rohilkhand, which is estimated at 500 feet above the sea:	
On a mean of observations at both stations 22,291, or more exactly	22,268
Above the sea.....	22,768
A mountain not named, observed from Cat'hmandú, and situated in the direction of Cálabhairavi, above the valley of Népál, 4,600 feet higher than the sea	20,025
Above the sea.....	24,625
Another near it, above the valley of Népál	18,662
Above the sea.....	23,262
A third in its vicinity, above the valley of Népál	18,452
Above the sea.....	23,052

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

THE most interesting book, in a political, historical, and moral sense, that has appeared for many years, is the work of SIR ROBERT WILSON, professing to treat on the overgrown power of Russia; but, in truth, developing much of the secret history of the late wicked and inglorious wars. Never did the same number of pages more effectually impeach the public policy of an age; never were crimes more completely brought home to their weak and profligate perpetrators; and never was a finer lesson given to statesmen and princes. In a word, Sir R. Wilson, by this publi-

cation, and by other recent conduct, has removed the reproach which previously attached to his name for permitting it to be used, in 1802, in propagating *Morier's Turkish Fable*, about the poisoning at Jaffa; a falsehood which, for fifteen years, gave countenance to the crimes of cabinets, and to the implacable rancour of legitimacy against an elected and popular government. At page 68, the actual poisoning is converted into "a proposition to administer opium on the plea of humanity." This is perhaps as great a concession as could be expected, after the use that has so craftily been

made of Sir Robert's authority; but we wish he had at once referred to Morier and to the printer of the War Office—that the millions who were misled by this story might have no pretext for withholding repentance for the mischiefs in which they have aided under a false impression. We regret that we have not room to follow Sir Robert through the details of this volume; but we earnestly recommend it to the perusal of every adult in these kingdoms, and we trust it will be instantly translated into the French, German, and Italian languages; and be circulated through every part of the civilized world. We would rather have such truths on our side than a million of fighting men; and we would prefer being among the upholders of such truths, rather than be adorned with the insignia of all the orders in Europe. We have long propagated the very opinions of Sir Robert—we agree with him that the power of Napoleon afforded the true political equipoise against the aggrandizing policy of Russia—that so politic a government, directing the force, enthusiasm, and devotion, of so many millions of barbarians, is highly dangerous to civilized nations—that, to give effect to such power, nothing was wanted but the territorial positions attained—in fine, we agree with him, in his own form of expression, “that Russia, profiting by the events which have afflicted Europe, has not only raised her ascendancy on natural sources, sufficient to maintain a preponderating power; but that she has been presented by her rivals with the sceptre of universal dominion.”

We are indebted to the taste and public spirit of Mr. ACKERMANN, for the first able specimen that has been produced in England of the art of engraving on stone, which has for some time past been practised on the Continent with great success. The subject he has chosen as the vehicle of his specimens, is even more interesting than the art itself—for it combines with its own novelty the singular curiosity of a rare specimen of the talents of the first painter of the German school. The designs with which Albert Durer enriched the Catholic Prayer Book in 1515, have long formed a precious relic in the Royal Library at Munich; and, considered either as a fine work of art or as an antiquity, a fac-simile merited a place in the libraries of Europe. It had previously been published at Munich, but had become scarce and dear; and, of that edition, Mr. Ackermann's is

a copy, with the addition of a page of the original text, and of a preface by M. BERNHART, which he procured for the purpose of enriching this London edition. It is evident from these specimens, as well as others which have been transmitted from Paris, that Lithography will soon acquire distinction among the arts; and indeed no other style could so well have exhibited the spirit and character of these drawings.

Mr. W. PHILLIPS has served *Astronomy* with a similarly pleasing introduction to that which he published some time since on Geology and Mineralogy. Novelties in fact or philosophy are not to be expected in such a work, but the duty which appertained to Mr. P. of rendering the study of this science easy and popular, he has performed with great ingenuity. As may be expected in this class of books for some years to come, Mr. P. dogmatizes, with a great air of authority, in favour of the doctrine of *gravitation*. High names will not, however, long support a cause in the courts of philosophy, unless they are on the side of truth and reason; and, it appears to us, that better evidence is necessary to support the prevailing system of astronomical physics, than mere reference to authority.

A very pleasing narrative has been published, of a *Voyage to New Zealand*, in 1814 and 15, by J. L. NICHOLAS, esq. It was performed in company with an excellent man, the Rev. S. MARSDEN, the pious and exemplary chaplain of Port Jackson, who proceeded to New Zealand, for the well-intentioned purpose of establishing some church-missionaries in those beautiful islands. The colonists were accompanied by some fine-spirited chiefs, who, for purposes of improvement, had visited Port Jackson, and they carried with them specimens of useful animals to stock the islands. In fine, the missionaries were pleasantly settled at *Rangehoo*, in lat. 35° 12' S. and long. 174° 30' E. near Point Pocock, in the Bay of Islands, being the village of Duaterra—an amiable chieftain who accompanied them from Port Jackson, but died soon after their arrival. To the credit of Mr. Marsden, and the Church Missionary Society, these missionaries were not monks and fanatics, “dealers in damnation and hell-fire,” but rational and pious mechanics, whose duty it is to teach Christianity by their own good example, and to combine useful practice with well-timed appeals to faith.

No military force accompanied them, and none was necessary, for the New-Zealanders appear to be a well-disposed and inquisitive race, as anxious to learn all useful arts as others may be to teach them. These ingenuous people have often been goaded to madness by the atrocities of trading captains, who rob them of their property and often carry off the people: hence the massacres which they have committed, and the cannibalism of which they have been guilty, when they have had an opportunity of avenging themselves. Of the style and execution of these volumes, of the just tone of the author's feelings, and of the general interest of this work, it is impossible to speak too highly. In a missionary voyage, a little *canting* was to be expected; and, though the author and Mr. Marsden expatiate so properly on the superstitions of the New-Zealanders, yet they forget the beam in their own eye, and speak as flippantly about the caprices or dispensations of the ETERNAL and UNIVERSAL CAUSE of CAUSES, as the wretched New-Zealanders when they ascribe disease to the voracious disposition of the *Etua* to devour the entrails of his victims.

The fifteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, embellished with fifty-eight engravings, has been published within the month, forming part of the most complete library of practical and speculative knowledge which has ever appeared in any language.

Messrs. Evans's joint *Tours in England and France* form an amusing volume; and, considered as the gleanings of many topographical and biographical works which treat on its several topics, it may be read with instruction by young persons, to whose knowledge and powers of mind the contents appear well adapted. It is the vice of the plan, that it creates constant digressions, which have the effect of gossiping; but this deformity may perhaps render it more entertaining among the young and uninformed.

An interesting collection has been made of the Royalist Narratives of the French Revolution. The object is evidently the excitement of sympathy for the royal sufferers, at the expence of the cause of liberty. Yet, in sober truth, the sufferings complained of were not caused by principles of liberty, or by its partizans; but by the intrigues, plots, and artifices, of those who could not persuade themselves to part quietly from their ill-gotten and often-abused power.

Pitt, Brunswick, and Coburg, were the instruments who caused the chief part of the horrors of the French revolution; and, on the part of the republicans, most of the lamented acts were either simple re-action, retaliation, or self-defence. This can never be disproved. We feel deeply for all human suffering, and particularly for the sufferings of rank; but we feel still more for the great family of man, which high rank and usurped power so often condemn and abuse. The best effect of such a volume is the great moral lesson which it affords to courts and insolent courtiers, by which they may learn not to provoke the treatment which others like themselves have encountered from the resentments of those whom they have insulted, plundered, and oppressed. Though we are little disposed to justify every subsequent act of the *Tiers-Etat*, yet we think the author rather unjust towards the intentions and early conduct of that body. Had they consented to the separate deliberations of the three estates, they were sure to be defeated in all their endeavours towards obtaining a free constitution and a reform of public abuses. We promptly acknowledge, that any man, who, after reading the details given in this work, from the journals of the Duchess of Angouleme, and of Messrs. Hué, Cléry, and the Abbé Edgeworth, could wish to see the executive power, or legislative authority, in the hands of the mob, must be possessed either of a very bad heart, or of a very weak understanding; but, on the other hand, we object equally to unrestricted power being given to courts, which, governed by the basest passions, inflict without remorse the most dreadful sufferings on the victims of their malice. Power, wherever it is placed, ought to be checked and controlled by other independent power, or passion becomes triumphant.

To our poetical readers we have to recommend a small volume, entitled, "*Evening Hours*." It is, as we learn from the preface, the production of very early years; but, as we gather from the perusal, such a work as later years would have no reason to disavow. In an address "to the Genius of Poesy," there is a current of feeling which proves the author to be intimately acquainted with the subject on which he writes. One line struck us as peculiarly happy, in which night is styled the hour—

— "When the world
With its own hum has lulled itself to sleep."

The

The following sonnet is no bad specimen of the writer's turn of thought, and of his versification, which is remarkably flowing, and free from faults. It furnishes also an excellent answer to that wretched coldness of remonstrance, which imagines it can stay our tears, by telling us of their fruitlessness.

"Some tell me it is foolishness to weep,
For days imprisoned with the ages sped,
Or heave the sigh to think my pleasures fled,
And that how short the time ere I must sleep
In a cold charnel-house, where worms do creep,
And trail with slimy fold across the dead;
Yet who would not for a companion steep
In ever-burning tears his aching head,
Were he to pace some church-yard, and a tomb
In the mute eloquence of sculpture told
Where was the friend he should no more behold!
And shall I see the ever fatal plume
Wave o'er these sepulchre of former years,
Nor consecrate their memory with my tears?"

Parts have appeared within the month of the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, less diversified, and therefore less useful, than usual. The *Edinburgh Review*, in a critique on the *Memoirs of Coleridge*, contains a most eloquent exposure of the craft and profligacy of all those political renegadoes, who superadd their own infamy to the errors of a mischievous party. On the other hand, the chief of these "renegadoes" has, in the *Quarterly Review*, exhausted the grossness of his spleen on the work of a patriotic lady, who is guilty of maintaining the political principles of freemen, and whose writings disprove the charges so virulently adduced against her, even in the passages cited. As friends of historical and political truth, we feel it incumbent on us to repeat, that we know, on unquestionable authority, that no work on France, written by any English traveller, is tolerated in the literary circles of that country, but the works of Lady Morgan, Mr. Birkbeck, and Mr. Hobhouse. The rest are regarded by the intelligent French as so many absurd falsehoods, and base libels on their national manners and character, written by sycophants already hired, or seeking to render themselves worthy of hire. We wish the intelligent English discriminated in like manner, and expelled from their fire-sides, the writings of notorious sycophants, hirelings, and "renegadoes," whose purpose it is to deceive and be-

tray their readers, and to sell their talents to the highest bidder.

A new and important volume has appeared of the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, now the most active scientific establishment in these kingdoms; and we propose in our next to introduce a full account of its contents, under the head *Public Societies*.

* * * *Authors and publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to address them, as soon as ready, to the care of the publisher, at No. 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.*

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A REVIEW (and Complete Abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the several Departments of England; by Mr. Marshall. 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

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Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, with plates and diagrams; by W. Phillips. 6s. 6d.

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An Inquiry into the Nature and History of Greek and Latin Poetry; more particularly of the dramatic species: tending to ascertain the laws of comic metre in both those languages; to show, 1. That poetical licences have no real existence, but are mere corruptions; 2. That the verses of Plautus, Terence, Pindar, and Horace, are in many instances erroneously regulated; and to suggest a more rational and musical division of the verses; by John Sidney Hawkins, esq. F.A.S. 8vo. 14s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A List of recent Importations of Foreign Works; by Treuttel and Wurtz, from Paris and Strasburg. 8vo. No. III. for September.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan; by J. Watkins, L.L.D. Part II. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the last Months of the Life of Mr. Thomas Vaughan, late of Pentonville. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

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Account of Mr. Kemble's Retirement from the Stage. 8vo. 9s.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; by William Hazlitt. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Key to Mensuration; by J. Bonycastle. 12mo. 4s.

A Practical View of Intellectual Education; by W. Jacques. 4s. 6d.

The Dauphin Virgil, with Dr. Carey's Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana prefixed.

Don't Despair, a tale; by W. Beck, dedicated to the British and Foreign School Society. 1s. 6d. or 15s. per dozen.

An Excursion to Windsor, through Battersea, Putney, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, Strawberry-Hill, and Hampton-Court; interspersed with historical and biographical anecdotes: also a Sail down the Medway, from Maidstone to Rochester, and the Nore; by John Evans, A.M.: to which is annexed, a Journal of a Trip to Paris in 1816, by way of Brussels; with wood cuts; by John Evans, jun. A.M. 9s.

A Lexicon of the Primitive Words of the Greek Language, inclusive of several leading derivatives, upon a new plan of arrangement; by the Rev. John Booth. 8vo. 9s.

The Italian Word-Book, or First Italian Book for Students of that Language; by M. l'Abbé Bossut. 1s.

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Historical Sketches of the South of India: in an attempt to trace the history of Mysoor: from the origin of the Hindoo government of that state, to the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty in 1799; founded chiefly on Indian authorities, collected by the author while officiating for several years as political resident at the court of Mysoor; by Mark Wilks, colonel. vols. 2 and 3, 4to. 4l. 4s.

Edinburgh Gazetteer; or, Geographical Dictionary; comprising a complete body of geography, physical, political, statistical, and commercial. Accompanied by an Atlas, constructed by A. Arrowsmith, hydrographer to the Prince Regent; handsomely printed in 8vo. (double columns) and containing twenty-five sheets of letter-press. vol. 1, part 1, 9s.

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New French Books just imported by Treuttel and Würtz, No. 30, St. John-square.

Biot, Précis Élémentaire de Physique Experimentale; ouvrage destiné à l'enseignement public, par arrêté de la Commission de l'Instruction publique, en date du 22 Février, 1817. Paris, 1817, 2 gros tom. 8vo. 1l. 6s.

Tableau de la Campagne d'Automne de 1813, en Allemagne, depuis la rupture de l'Armistice jusqu'au passage du Rhin par l'Armée Française; avec une carte topographique des environs de Leipzig; par Gen. Jomini. Paris, 1817. 8vo. 9s.

Koch, Histoire abrégée des Traités de Paix entre les puissances de l'Europe depuis la Paix de Westphalie: ouvrage entièrement refondu, augmenté, et continué jusqu'au Congrès de Vienne et aux Traités de Paris de 1815, par Schoell. Paris, 1817, tom. I.—VI. 8vo. 3l.

Memoires et Dissertations sur les Antiquités Nationales et Etrangères, publiés par la Société Royale des Antiquaires de France (ci-devant Académie Celtique), tome I. avec planches, Paris, 1817, in 8vo. 1l.

Chénier, Tableau Historique de l'Etat et des progrès de la Littérature Française depuis 1789, 2me edit. Paris, 1817, in 8vo. 10s.

Martens, Recueil de Traités d'Alliance, de Paix, &c. conclus par les Puissances de l'Europe, &c. Seconde édition, revue et augmentée, Gottingue, 1817, tom. I et II, V, VI, VII. et Supplement, 4 tom.—in all 9 vo's. in 8vo. 6l. 15s.

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—Idem, in folio. 3l.

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WHATEVER may have been the wisdom of that display of national pride which caused the failure of the late embassy to China, it seems likely to afford the literary world considerable gratification in the ensuing winter. Three considerable works have already been announced, and each of them appears to lay claim to public attention:—

The first is by Dr. CLARKE ABEL, physician and naturalist to the embassy, and is entitled, *Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its voyage to and from that Country, in the years 1816 and 1817.* It will comprise the author's personal narrative of the most interesting events which befel the British embassy, from the time of its leaving England to its return; together with his remarks on the geology, natural history, and manners of the countries visited. It will be printed in quarto, and be illustrated by maps and other engravings, under the sanction of the Hon. East-India Company, and be dedicated by permission to Lord Amherst.

The second is by GEORGE ELLIS, esq. one of the commissioners of the embassy, MONTHLY MAG. No. 303.

and will form a quarto volume, with an atlas of engravings.

And the third is by Capt. BASIL HALL, of the *Lyra*, and will relate chiefly to the nautical concerns and discoveries, with new charts, &c.

Dr. BUCHANAN will immediately put to the press, an *Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul.* This gentleman practised as a physician for several years in that country, during which time he was employed in collecting information relative to its natural, civil, and political condition. The value and accuracy, as well as vast extent, of Dr. Buchanan's Researches concerning this part of India, are well known.

Mr. BARLOW, one of the mathematical teachers at Woolwich, will publish early in October, an *Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timber*, founded upon a course of experiments made at the Royal Military Academy. A new theory will be developed, founded upon the results of numerous experiments on a great variety of subjects, assisted by communications from several gentlemen of great scientific research. The

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work will include an historical review of former theories and experiments, and be illustrated by numerous tables and plates.

A Narrative is printing of Discoveries in Africa by Mr. BURKHARDT. He has for some years been travelling in the countries south of Egypt, in the disguise of an Arab, and by the name of *Shekh Ibrahim*, under the auspices of the African Association. He is still, it is said, prosecuting his discoveries, and entertains sanguine hopes of being able to reach Tombuctoo, from the east, and proceed from that city to the western coast. This would perfect the geography of northern Africa.

A work on Meteorology is promised from the pen of Mr. LUKE HOWARD.

The Rev. C. MATURIN, author of the tragedy of *Bertram*, is printing a tale, in three volumes.

The Diary of JOHN EVELYN, esq. printed from the original manuscripts in the library at Wotton, embracing the greatest portion of the Life of the celebrated author of "*The Sylva*," and other works of celebrity, is nearly ready for publication. This extremely curious and valuable journal contains his observations and remarks on men, manners, the politics, literature, and science of his age, during his travels in France and Italy; his residence in England towards the latter part of the protectorate, and his connexion with the court of Charles II. and the two subsequent reigns; interspersed with a variety of anecdotes of the most celebrated persons of that period. The work will be enriched with original private letters from Sir Edward Nicholas, (secretary of state,) to King Charles I. with the king's answers, in his own hand-writing, now first given to the world. It will also contain selections from the correspondence of John Evelyn, and numerous letters from Sir Edward Hyde, (Lord Clarendon,) to Sir Edward Nicholes and Richard Brown, during the exile of the British court. The whole work will, of course, be highly illustrative of the events of those times, and will afford many new facts to the historian and politician. The work will be comprised in two volumes, royal quarto, and will be embellished with several portraits, engraved by the best artists, partly from the most exquisite drawings of celebrated masters, now in the possession of the Evelyn family; and with other interesting plates. We anticipate great pleasure from its perusal, and we doubt

not that our readers in general will partake of our feelings.

Dr. TURTON has ready for publication, a Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands. A residence of some years in Ireland has enabled the author to bring forward a large accession of new and valuable matter, in this department of natural history. The work will be in a portable form, and accompanied with a correct outline, from the author's own cabinet, of some individual of each genus and subdivision, mostly selected from such as are nondescript, or not known to British collectors.

The Memoirs of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, written by himself to a late period, and continued to the time of his death by his grandson, will appear on the first of November. It will form a volume in quarto, and be printed uniformly with the private correspondence.

A Narrative of a Residence in Japan, in the Years 1811, 1812, and 1813, with observations on the country and people of Japan; by Captain H. GOLLOWNIN, of the Russian navy, is printing in London.

Mr. T. SQUIRE, of Epping, who has often honored our pages with accurate astronomical calculations of eclipses and other phenomena, has announced a Grammar of the Elements of Astronomy, for the use of schools and students. Besides its luminous display of all the facts connected with this interesting science, in brief, yet popular language; the work will be enriched with every variety of embellishment of which the subject is susceptible, so as to address the understanding through the medium of the eye.

A Concise Grammar of the Romaic, or Modern Greek, Language, with Phrases and Dialogues on the most familiar Subjects, is in course of preparation, by Dr. ROBERTSON, after a residence of some years in the Ionian Islands.

The Dey of Tripoli having presented to the Regent such remains of antiquity as are moveable from Lebyda, the site of Carthage, the Weymouth store-ship is on her voyage thither, for the purpose of receiving and bringing them to England. They are represented as highly curious, and illustrative of that once splendid capital. It is also stated, that the Dey has offered his protection to any European who is willing to attempt the journey from Tripoli to Tombuctoo.

The Ancients had their SEVEN Wonders of the World—these SEVEN, time, observation,

observation, and the records of the press, have extended to *One Hundred*; a popular work is, therefore, about to appear, describing the Hundred Wonders of the Modern World, and of the three Kingdoms of Nature; by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE. It will be printed in a cheap form, adapted to general circulation, and be rendered additionally attractive by nearly *eighty* engravings, representing the wonderful objects described.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has published a very copious analysis of his "Bibliographical Decameron." The work will be executed in the finest style of printing, in three royal octavo volumes, and will be found to contain, in the whole, not fewer than four hundred and sixty embellishments; of which upwards of eighty are upon copper, exclusively of the head and tail-pieces, and initiatory capital letters to each day. To bibliomaniacs, lovers of bibliographical gossipiana, hucksters in literary small-ware, admirers of anecdotes without point, and of facts without utility—this will be an interesting publication; at least, we never read a prospectus of greater promise in regard to the class of Lilliputian subjects on which it treats.

It is proposed to publish immediately after Christmas, and continue annually, a volume containing *the Chronology of the last Fifty Years*. The first edition will include all events from 1768 to Christmas 1817 inclusive; and in every subsequent year the first year will be dropped, and the past year added. A contemporaneous chronology will thus be kept up of events which are interesting to the whole living generation of men, or which can be operative in their effects upon passing and rising events. It will form a red book, and serve as a companion to the Court Kalendar, Entick's Dictionary, Watkins' Portable Cyclopædia, and other similar books of useful reference.

A third volume of Sermons by the Rev. JOHN VENN is in the press.

Mr. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.L.S. will commence his winter course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, on the 17th of October, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

Mr. CLARKE will begin his lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on the 10th of October, in Saville-row, Burlington-gardens.

The following arrangements have

been made for lectures at the Surry Institution, during the ensuing season:—

1. On Ethics; by the Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D. F.S.A.—To commence on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at seven o'clock in the evening; and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

2. On Chemistry; by JAMES LOWE WHEELER, esq.—To commence on Friday evening, Nov. 7; and to be continued on each succeeding Friday, at the same hour.

3. On the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper; by WILLIAM HAZLITT, esq.—To commence early in January 1818.

4. On Music; by W. CROTCH, M.D. professor of music in the University of Oxford.—To commence early in February 1818.

A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption is printing by GEORGE HENNING, M.D. of Bridgewater.

The History of England, from its earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth, is in the press; by the Rev. T. MORELL, author of "Studies in History," to which this will form an additional volume. The concluding volume of the Series, in which the History of England will be brought down to the present period, will follow as quickly as possible.

The Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A.M. announces Philanthropy; a Poem.

A Poem is printing, called, the Wreath of Solitude: containing tributary stanzas to the memory of Henry Kirke White, and other Poems; by CHARLES FEIST, author of Poetical Effusions, Breathings of the Woodland Lyre, &c.

The Lyrical poetry of the language has swelled, within the last century, from a mole-hill to a mountain; yet there exists no general collection of the exquisite pieces which constitute that species of poetry. The best is by Aikin, containing about two hundred songs; and there are two or three others, but none of them containing above three hundred songs. The *Aviary*, printed in 1773, contained about eleven hundred songs, decent and indecent; but it has long been out of print, and copies have sold at ten times the original cost. It is proposed, therefore, to stereotype a collection of from 2,200 to 2,500 pure, elegant, and popular songs, under the title of, *the Vocal Library*; and the work is in such progress that it will be published before Christmas.

A quantity of cocoa-nut oil has recently been introduced into this country from Ceylon. It may be very advantageously

tageously employed as a substitute for *spermaceti* oil, as it is considerably CHEAPER, burns with a CLEARER flame, and is FREE from SMELL or SMOKE. It will be found useful also in the manufacture of soap, candles, and the finer articles of perfumery; and is likely to become a source of great revenue in Ceylon, and of singular importance to this country. Soap made with it costs but ten per cent. more than tallow-soap. Shops which introduce this valuable article in town or country, may calculate on a monopoly of the oil, soap, or candle trade, as it will be universally preferred by good house-wives.

A stone, adapted to the purposes of lithography, has been lately discovered in East Lothian; successful experiments have been made with it by Mr. RUTHVEN, of Edinburgh. The art of lithography is, however, but in its infancy in Great Britain; for we have seen specimens from France which are little inferior in delicacy to the works of our first artists.

The City of Refuge; a poem, in four books, by Mr. THOMAS QUIN; is in the press.

MADAME DE STAEL'S *Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father*, are nearly ready for publication, in octavo, in French and English.

A satirical novel, called the Steyne, will make its appearance early in October.

Mr. WILSON is engaged on a work, descriptive of a new species of dancing,—the Ecossoise.

The DUCHESS OF RUTLAND has received the gold medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for experiments in raising Oaks. Her grace's conclusion on five several experiments are, that the best method is "to sow the acorns where they are to remain, and, after hoeing the rows two years, to plant potatoes, one row only between each row of oaks, for three years; decidedly, in her opinion, the best method, as the facts themselves will prove. The benefit of the oaks from planting potatoes is incalculable; for, from the said experiments, and from others made at the same time, and with the same seedling oaks, planted with a mixture of larch, spruce, beech, birch, and other forest trees, and also with oaks only—in all cases she has found that potatoes between the rows are so superior to all other methods, that the oaks will actually grow as much the first four years

with them as in six without them. It appears," she observes, "that the great secret in raising plantations of oaks is, to get them to advance rapidly the first eight years from seed, or the first five years from planting, so as the heads of the trees are completely united, and become a smothering crop; after this is effected, the trees will appear to strive to outgrow each other, and will advance in height rapidly; they will be clean straight trees, to any given height: experiments have proved the fact, which may be verified by viewing Belvoir." It is impossible, in recording these important experiments, to withhold our admiration of the illustrious lady in whom they originated, and by whom they have been successfully directed. Distinguished alike for superior beauty, for every domestic virtue, for high birth and rank, and for personal graces which eclipse the blaze of family jewels—she has nevertheless rendered her opportunities subservient to science, and set an example to her sex of pursuits at once useful and innocent.

In January will be published, embellished with vignette engravings, an Historical Account of the City and Environs of Winchester, by CHARLES BALL. It will be accompanied by descriptive walks; in the course of which every object distinguished for its historical importance, or interesting from its remote antiquity, will be carefully noticed.

Melcombe Lodge, or *Traits of Family Pride*, will be published in November.

An *Oxford Encyclopadia*, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and general Literature, is preparing for publication, in twenty-five parts, which will form five quarto volumes.

Mrs. RYLEY has a novel in the press, entitled, *Fanny Fitzjork*.

The Confession, or the Novice of St. Clair, and other poems, by the author of "Purity of Heart," will soon appear.

MULLER'S *Universal History*, translated from the German, is printing in three volumes. This work is not a mere compendium, but contains a philosophical inquiry into the moral, and more especially the political, causes which have given rise to the most important revolutions.

A History of St. Domingo is in the press, from the earliest period to the present time, from the best authorities.

Mr. BEAUFORD, M.A. of Dublin, is preparing for the press, a *New Theory of Magnetism*, especially the phenomena

mena which relate to the variation of the magnetic needle; deduced from observation, and demonstrated on true philosophical and mathematical principles. In the investigation, magnetism in general is ascribed to the effect of caloric on the globe of the earth. In magnetism, at least as far as it affects the needle, (the author says,) there are four magnetic poles near the terrestrial poles; which magnetic poles in each class have a rotation from east to west, proceeding from the effect of the perturbing powers of the sun and moon, in the difference between the centripetal and centrifugal forces. The revolution of the northern magnetic poles round the earth's axis and poles is complete in 1073 years, and that of the southern in 864 years. The northern affirmative magnetic pole has this year (1817), at the time of the vernal equinox, lat. $71^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $83^{\circ} W.$; the negative pole, lat. $82^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. $114^{\circ} 19' E.$ The southern affirmative magnetic pole has lat. $65^{\circ} 56' S.$, lon. $156^{\circ} 58' E.$; the negative, lat. $76^{\circ} 46' S.$, lon. $264^{\circ} 26' E.$ from Greenwich. And the places of the mean or operative pole derived from the effect of the four other poles, and to which the needle tends—northern lat. $73^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $84^{\circ} 54' W.$; southern lat. $68^{\circ} 45' S.$, lon. $145^{\circ} 30' E.$ From the effects and places of these mean operative poles proceed the various phenomena of the magnetic needle; as the variation, dip, position, nutation, rotation, and secular variation.

Such is the incessant activity of the press in the northern metropolis, that one publishing establishment announces for speedy publication the following new and promising works:—

1. *Mandeville, a domestic story of the seventeenth century in England*; by WM. GODWIN, author of "*Caleb Williams*;" in 3 vols. 12mo.

2. *Rob Roy, a novel*; by the Author of *Waverley*, &c. in 3 vols. 12mo.

3. *Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, with some account of Vienna during the Congress*; by R. BRIGHT, M.D. in 4to. with numerous engravings.

4. *Dr. BUCHANAN'S Nepal*.

5. *An Account of the Life and Writings of the late John Erskine, of Carnock, D.D.* by Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD, bart. in 8vo.

Besides numerous extensive works in progress.

Observations on the Natural History of the Swallow Tribe, with collateral statement of facts relative to their mi-

gration, and to their brumal torpidity, are printing by Mr. T. FORSTER.

Several works from Dr. SPURZHEIM are expected from Paris to be published in England.

Dr. LEACH, of the British Museum, lately read a paper to the Royal Society, containing some observations on a new genus of marine animals inhabiting the argonaut and nautilus shells. The animal found in these shells is not the fabricator of them, but a parasite which has taken up its occasional abode there when it chooses to shield itself from the direct action of the waves. Sir E. Home has also presented a paper somewhat similar, detailing his remarks on the mode and period of generation of the animals found in nautilus and argonaut shells. He found them to be oviparous animals, and to be nourished nearly like snails.

Speedily will be published, in 4to. from the original manuscript, "*Mr. Robert Law, his Memorials of Remarkable Things in his Time, from 1638 to 1684*;" with notes by CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, esq. Mr. Law was a clergyman of the Presbyterian persuasion, who carefully noted down the most remarkable events which took place in Scotland during his life, including witchcraft, necromancy, and the apparition of spectres. His memorials are very valuable, from the historical matter which they contain.

The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, are in the press. These are reprinted from the splendid edition in three vols. 8vo. but without either the English or Latin translations, being intended for those only who are able to read Ossian in their vernacular tongue.

The second volume of ALBYN'S *Anthology of Scottish Vocal Poetry*, is in its progress, and will be ready for publication early in the winter.

Mr. H. DAVY, of Beccles, is preparing ten etchings, by himself, of the churches of Beccles and Bungay, and of Bungay and Mettingham Castles, with descriptive letter-press.

Mr. MOIR announces a selection of Curious and Interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science, containing the earliest information of remarkable cities of ancient and modern times, their customs, architecture, &c.

An instrument has lately been invented by Mr. ALEXANDER ADIE, of Dumfries, optician, which answers as a common barometer, and has the advantage

tage of being more portable, and less liable to accident. The moveable column is oil, enclosing in a tube a portion of nitrogen, which changes its bulk according to the density of the atmosphere.

Mr. THOMAS YEATES has constructed a variation chart of all the navigable oceans and seas between latitude 60° north and south, from accurate documents obtained of Spanish surveys in the Pacific Ocean; journals at the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty; and at the East India House; collated with tables of the variation recently formed from the observations of different navigators. This chart is delineated on a new plan, all the magnetic meridians being drawn upon it throughout, for every change of one degree in the variation; and it will be elucidated with explanatory notes, and a brief statement of the late discovery of an aberration in the variation, resulting from the deviation or change of a ship's head from the magnetic meridian, accompanied by the rules invented by the late Capt. Flinders for correcting the same.

FRANCE.

The Abbé de ROBINEAU, to whom physics is indebted for ingenious essays and new explanations of the wonders of the loadstone, has communicated a new theory, by which he explains, with the greatest facility, the phenomena of vision.

M. DE LA SALLE, amongst other literary essays of great local importance, has given an interesting sketch of the history of the Troubadours.

The *Annales Encyclopediques* of M. MILLIN add to the reputation of their author: the last number is rich in biography; containing that of P. Lanzi, the celebrated antiquary; M. le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier, ditto; and M. Suard, the perpetual secretary of the French academy, and translator of Robertson's works.

A French physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles, sixteen inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum, which has never stopped for three years. The physician is now endeavouring to give to this movement an isochronism, which may render it more useful.

A map, which exhibits a curious specimen of Chinese geography, engraved at Pekin, was sold among a collection of charts, after the death of the astronomer, M. MESSIER. It is fourteen

feet long and six wide; the characters to the north of the great wall of China, are Tartar Mongol; and those within the wall and towards the south, are Chinese. We have seen similar maps in London, and they have been used by Mr. Arrowsmith in compiling his Asia.

Dr. VINCENT, surgeon of the first class of the port of Brest, has written a letter to the inspector of the service of health of the marine, under date of the 18th June, 1817; in which he informs him, that he has verified the experiments of Reaumur, on the reproduction of the members torn from crabs, lobsters, crawfish, &c. The joint of the member torn off at first becomes covered with a horny operculum, which at length exfoliates shoots, and the shoots, rounded and solitary, also possessing a horny exterior, inclose the new member; still membranous, artfully rolled upon itself, and deprived of solidity, it acquires this property only some time after, in unrolling and propelling the shoot, which by this mechanism is driven out by the very part to which it served as a matrix: from which we perceive, that there is a great analogy between this process of animal nature, and the shoots or buds of vegetables.

By judgment of the correctional police, two persons have been condemned to pay five hundred francs, and expences, for having sold remedies, drugs, and medicinal preparations, without legal authorization. The same judgment has condemned them to pay five hundred francs, for having exercised the profession of a physician without a diploma.

M. BIOT has observed, that the insects called blaps and tenebrions, may be left in the rarest vacuum that can be made by an air-pump for some days, without appearing to suffer.

A steam-boat of a new construction, invented by the Marquis de Joffrey, has been tried at Bercy, in France. It ascended rapidly from Bercy to Charenton, against a strong current and a violent gale. The boilers are of copper, and the safety-valves are arranged in such manner as to secure the boat from every accident.

M. LEVRAT, a French chemist, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water flag of marshes, known to botanists by the name of *Iris pseudacorus*, when dried by heat and freed from the friable shell, which envelopes it, produces a beverage similar to coffee, but much superior in taste and flavour.

EAST INDIES.

The rich, learned brahman of Calcutta, RAMOHUN-ROY, who is versed in the Sungskrit, Persian, and English languages, and whose tract we lately published in the *Monthly Magazine*, has paid a visit to the missionaries at Serampore. He has not renounced his caste, and this enables him to visit the richest families of Hindoos. Since the publication of his translation of the *Vedant*, several respectable inhabitants of Calcutta have declared themselves *Mono-theists*, and have united in a society, with a view to mutual assistance in adopting a system of worship conformable to their faith in one eternal, unchangeable, omnipotent, and omnipresent Deity,—regarding all other gods pretended gods, or representatives of God as blasphemers and impostors.

The following is the state of the versions of the Scriptures under the care and conduct of the missionaries in the establishment at Serampore:—

1. The whole Old and New Testaments is translated, printed, and extensively circulated, in the languages of Bengal and Orissa.

2. The New Testament is printed and circulated in five other languages—the Sungskrit, Hindee, Mahratta, Punjabee, and Chinese; in the two former, one half of the Old Testament is printed also; and in the remaining three, considerable progress is made.

3. In sixteen languages a commencement has been made in printing the New Testament. In some of them considerable progress has been made, though we are not enabled to state how far each distinct translation is advanced.

4. Preparations for translation and printing, in a greater or less degree of forwardness, are made in fourteen additional languages.

5. To these may be added the seven languages in which the New Testament has been printed, or is printing, at Serampore, on account of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society; which will make the whole number amount to forty-four.

Dr. MARSHMAN has also been enabled to complete the translation of the whole Bible into the Chinese language.—We are not aware whether these very rapid translations have been made from the English version of the old Latin translation, or from the original Hebrew; but, if from the former, it is evident that they must serve to propagate errors, and, as descriptive of Eastern manners, can do little credit to the Scriptures among Eastern nations. It can indicate little respect to the Bible to continue to cir-

culate imperfect and erroneous versions; and the first duty of its sincere votaries should be to procure such accurate translations from the original, as should, beyond all question, convey its literal and exact sense. Till then, it seems to be impossible to receive a translated Bible as a standard of theological faith. We ought either to be able to read and comprehend the Bible in its genuine Hebrew, or at least to possess its exact and undisputed sense in the language which we do read. Would it not be more respectful,—in short, is it not a bounden duty of all true believers in divine revelation,—to become acquainted with the very language in which it pleased God to make that revelation? Ought not the Bible Societies, therefore, rather to circulate Hebrew grammars, and correct Hebrew copies, and provide Hebrew masters and schools, than propagate any translations of God's word of which they cannot answer for the literal accuracy? To conscientious believers, these questions will not be unimportant. For our parts, we submit the point as Christians, anxious that the revealed will and word of God should not, in any degree, be polluted or misinterpreted by the errors of man.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Hobart Gazette contains some interesting particulars of recent maritime discoveries in Austral-Asia, by Lieut. JEFFRIES, of the British nation's armed brig *Kangaroo*: she sailed from Port Jackson the 19th of April, 1815, for the island of Ceylon. On the night of the 30th of May, Capt. J. anchored under a large group of islands, on the coast of New Holland, to which he gave the name of Flinders Group. Ascending a high mountain, at day-light, he examined the coast, and perceived a chain of reefs along it as far as the eye could penetrate.—On the first of June, at half past twelve, the vessel fell in suddenly with a dark red coloured water, when, upon examination, the changed colour of the water was found to have been occasioned by a bed of mushroom coral-rock, about four feet under water. The latitude of this dangerous rock is 13 deg. 32 min. 5 sec. S. and the longitude, by lunar observation, 143 deg. 47 min. east. On the 6th, after having run through all the reefs laid down in Capt. Flinder's chart, Capt. J. doubled Cape York, and found it to be an island, and not part of the main land, as heretofore supposed. A continued chain of sand banks and shoals extends from Cape Grafton, which

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is in lat. 17 deg. S. to Cape York, which is in lat. 10 deg. 30 min. with numerous narrow passages no more than a mile wide, from four to fourteen miles off shore. The resources of the Isle of Van Diemen are daily developing; two harbours have been discovered on the bleak and western shore of the isle. To the northward of Port Davey, in lat. 48 deg. 10 min. S. and lon. 145 deg. 30 min. E. is another harbour, named Macquarie harbour, of very considerable extent. Inexhaustible mines of coal have been found at various places on the isle, and more is likely to be discovered. Good slate has been found; and a limestone quarry has been opened and worked within a mile and a half of Hobart town. The natural advantages will enable the agriculturists of Van Diemen's Land to carry on their concerns with much greater success than the inhabitants of Port Jackson.

The Sydney Gazette informs us, that an animal hitherto unknown, accompanied by two of its young, was lately found in the newly discovered country

near Sydney: it may be pronounced a species of the Jerboa tribe. Its resemblance is about midway between that of the rabbit and the rat; the ears short and erect, like those of the former; the head longer, like that of the latter—as is also the tail, which is very long, but terminating with a thick fur.

Two instances of the rapidity of animal poison are recorded in the same gazette. John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty at that post, was, owing to the bite of a snake, carried off in a few moments. The fatal wound was inflicted on the foot, and the deceased, putting his hand upon it, had scarcely time to speak, when he fell upon his face and expired. Putrescence ensued, and in a few hours the body became entirely black.—A sheep was also bit, and died immediately, exhibiting symptoms of putrescence in a few moments. These snakes are said to be from five to six or seven feet long, are of a dark colour, and have large heads.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

COUNT SICKINGEN determines that the strength of Swedish and British iron is to each other as follows:—British iron, 348·88; Swedish iron, 549·25.

Let it for ever be remembered, to their discredit, and as a proof that we are not to expect improvements exclusively from men of science, that the entire race of modern chemists opposed themselves to the introduction of the gas of coal; and that WINSOR, a mechanic, laboured in London for years before he could draw the attention of a few opulent persons to the principle. Now, however, they find that it is worth all their discoveries put together for the last thirty years, and they are beginning to write about it, and make experiments upon it. Thus M. LAMPADIUS has published a set of experiments on the quantity of gas obtained by the distillation of various kinds of German coal; and Mr. BRANDE has ascertained that a chaldron of good Wallsend Newcastle coals yields from 17,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of gas; though, in large establishments, the quantity obtained seldom exceeds 12,000 cubic feet. At the three stations belonging to the chartered Gas-light Company, situated in Peter-street, Westminster,—Workshop-street, and Norton Folgate, twenty-five chaldrons of coals are carbonized daily, which yield 300,000 cubic feet of gas, equal to the supply of 75,000 Argand's lamps, each giving the light of six candles. At the City Gas-works, in Dorset-street, Blackfriars-bridge, the daily consumption of coals amounts to three chaldrons, which afford gas for the supply of 1500 lamps: so that the total consumption of coals daily in London, for the purpose of illumination, amounts already to twenty-eight chaldrons, and the number of lights supplied to 76,500.—It was with the gas-lights as with the telescope,—the chemists universally sneered at the attempt, just as the philosophers demonstrated that the telescope was an impossible instrument; and, even to this hour, they forbear to assist the several companies.

M. THEODORE DE SAUSSURE has published the result of a number of experiments to determine the relative proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere during summer and winter. His method was to fill a large glass globe with the air to be examined, and to put into it a quantity of barytes water. The carbonic acid in the air was determined by the quantity of carbonate of barytes formed.—In winter 10,000 parts of air in volume gave a mean of 4·79 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 measures of air. In summer 10,000 measures of air gave a mean of 7·13 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 measures of air.

M. DORION has pointed out a very simple mode of clarifying the syrup of the sugar-cane: he merely throws into the boiling juice a certain quantity of the bark of the
pyramidal

pyramidal ash in powder. The sugar-planters of Guadaloupe, it is stated, have made him a present of a hundred thousand francs; those of Martinique have given him an equal sum.

M. MENKE, of Berlin, has discovered a process for transforming the saw-dust of mahogany into a soft paste, which, on exposure to the air, becomes hard and solid as stone, and is therefore susceptible of taking and retaining the forms given to works in marble, wood, and bronze.

M. MAJENDIE lately fed a dog upon sugar and distilled water. In about a fortnight it became lean: on the twenty-first day an ulcer appeared in the centre of the cornea of each eye, which gradually increased, penetrated the cornea, and the humours of the eye ran out: the leanness continually increased, the animal lost its strength, and died on the thirty-second day. A second and third dog, fed likewise upon sugar and water, shared a similar fate. Two dogs fed upon olive oil and water died on the thirty-sixth day, with precisely the same phenomena, except the ulceration in the cornea. Several dogs were fed with gum and water: their fate was precisely the same. A dog fed on butter died on the thirty-sixth day, with precisely the same phenomena.—From these experiments it is obvious, that none of these articles are capable of nourishing dogs; and hence we may infer, that they are incapable of nourishing man.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON:

From August 24 to September 24, 1817.

INFLAMMATORY disorders have been frequent the last three weeks. Several bad cases of peritoneal inflammation have occurred, but without an unfavourable termination in any one instance: the practice employed has been local or general bleeding, according to circumstances, combined with the ordinary febrifuge medicines. A patient with the membranes of the brain in a state of incipient inflammation, was remarkably relieved by the seemingly adventurous, but rational, practice of continued immersion in cold water, by which the arterial action was speedily subdued. One bleeding had been employed; but the very trifling and temporary abatement of the symptoms, contrasted to the rapid amendment consequent to the cold immersion, left us in no doubt as to the efficacy of the latter.

Typhus fever continues very prevalent; in one instance it was accompanied in its advanced stage by inflammation of the bowels, obviously produced by cold applied to the body while in a state of perspiration. Purgatives had been administered without sufficient precaution—the operation of the medicine led to the exposure of the patient, and the inflammatory symptoms immediately arose.

The fever, now so frequent, has afforded me many opportunities of investigating the comparative operation of Dr. James's powder, and the antimonial powder of the London Pharmacopœia. I have found, as I stated in my last Report, no difference whatever in effect: to a girl fourteen years of age, I first gave twelve grains of James's powder; and, on the following night, the same dose of the antimonial powder—without, in either case, the least sensible effect having been produced. The third night I ordered twenty grains of the antimonial powder to be given every four hours, with this precaution, that, if the first should produce sickness, the future doses were to be diminished; and, that no doubt might exist as to the strength of the medicine, I requested it might be procured at another chemist's, whose reputation is sufficiently known to inspire the fullest confidence in him. This gentleman had been too much accustomed to the barley-water practice of some of our London practitioners, not to be startled at the notion of giving twenty grains of a medicine, the dose of which he very rarely knew exceed one tenth part of that quantity; and even declined to supply it, until I wrote to him on the subject. Slight perspiration was produced; and precisely the same effect was occasioned by an equal quantity of the James's powder.

A case of long-continued palpitation of the heart terminated in death, after unremitting and unalleviated suffering. On dissection, ossification of different portions of the heart was found in great abundance.—Diseases of this viscus are more common than it is generally supposed. The importance of the subject demands greater attention than has been bestowed on it hitherto by the generality of writers.

The gases are most powerful agents in the suspension or removal of diseases—oxygen as the stimulating, hydro-azotic gas as the sedative. The latter is particularly serviceable in affections of the lungs, and in inflammatory dropsies; the former is useful when tonics are indicated, and in spasmodic asthma. Carbonic acid gas applied to sores, even in cases of open cancer, will relieve the agony in a few hours, its application should be continual.

J. WANT.

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

* A case lately occurred in the Royal Dispensary for the Diseases of the Ear, where a boy, born deaf and dumb, was restored to the use of hearing and speech. This

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M m

successful

successful result will prove the rapid improvement of surgical practice of the present day. The pathology of the ear, neglected till of late, has now attained vast importance by the institution of a dispensary for its diseases; and deafness being adopted by the College of Surgeons as a subject of their annual prize, will tend to throw additional light on the mode of curing this distressing malady.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the last two months, and more particularly since our last publication, a general movement has been observable in articles of commercial importance. Colonial produce has risen considerably; sugars have got up and are likely to advance. Coffee is also looking up. Raw produce, from the Northern ports, have also advanced; flax, which last year was unsaleable, is now in considerable demand, and is purchased on arrival at saving prices. Tallow, and even timber, so long a drug in our market, are easily disposed of. British manufactures are obviously improved: hose have advanced from 12 to 20 per cent. to the merchant, and the labourers will benefit accordingly: baizes and cloths are also greatly in demand. We partly attribute this general fluctuation to an increased confidence felt by our merchants in their correspondents abroad; partly to the diminished interest of money by the rise in the funds, and consequently the enlarged capital thrown into the market, and partly to our increased and daily increasing connexions with South America. One house alone, we observed with pleasure, entered goods for Valparissa, valued at 50,000*l*.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. August 22.

September 26.

Cocoa, W. I. common	3 5 0 to 3 15 0	3 15 0 to 4 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 0 0 — 4 5 0	4 0 0 — 4 8 0 ditto.
—, fine	5 10 0 — 5 12 0	5 10 0 — 5 12 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6 0 0 — 6 5 0	6 4 0 — 6 12 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7 — 0 1 9	0 1 8 — 0 1 10 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 10 — 0 2 1	0 1 11 — 0 2 2 ditto.
Currants	0 0 0 — 5 4 0	4 15 0 — 5 3 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 15 0 — 4 5 0	3 10 0 — 4 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	62 0 0 — 65 0 0	65 0 0 — 70 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	40 0 0 — 0 0 0	42 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	20 0 0 — 25 0 0	16 0 0 — 22 0 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	14 15 0 — 18 18 0	15 15 0 — 17 17 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12 0 0 — 12 10 0	13 0 0 — 13 10 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7 0 0 — 9 0 0	7 0 0 — 9 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	14 0 0 — 16 0 0	14 0 0 — 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	95 0 0 — 96 0 0	95 0 0 — 96 0 0 per ton.
Rags	2 18 0 — 0 0 0	2 18 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 16 0 — 5 0 0	3 16 0 — 5 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	1 17 0 — 2 1 0	2 0 0 — 2 4 0 ditto.
—, East India	1 6 0 — 1 10 0	1 4 0 — 1 12 0 ditto.
Silk, China	1 1 3 — 1 8 0	1 1 3 — 1 8 0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 3 9 — 1 4 2	1 3 9 — 1 4 2 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 12 7 — 0 13 1	0 12 10 — 0 13 2 ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 5 — 0 3 11	0 3 9 — 0 4 0 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 7 — 0 5 9	0 5 11 — 0 6 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 9 — 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 0 9 ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 1	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 1 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 4 — 0 8 6	0 9 6 — 0 9 9 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 3 — 0 3 9	0 4 0 — 0 4 2 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 6 — 0 4 10	0 3 6 — 0 4 9 per gal.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3 14 0 — 3 16 0	4 2 0 — 4 6 0 per cwt.
—, —, fine	4 6 0 — 4 12 0	4 13 0 — 4 17 0 ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 18 0 — 2 4 0	2 5 0 — 2 8 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 17 0 — 6 4 0	5 18 0 — 6 6 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 5 6 — 0 0 0	3 5 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 3 0 — 0 0 0	3 4 6 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 0 0 — 0 2 9	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 2 8 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 6 — 0 5 10	0 5 8 — 0 6 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast,

15s. 9d. a 20s.—Hambro', 20s. a 30s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Green land, out and home, $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 26.—Amsterdam, 38 2 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 35 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 40 B.—Leghorn, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 188l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 765l.—Coventry, 787l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 238l.—Trent and Mersey, 1400l.—East India Dock, 155l. per share.—West India, 195l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 16l.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 36l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 50l.

Gold in bars Sl. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 3d.

The 3 per cent. consols, on the 26th, were 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 5 per cent. navy, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1817, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 61.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ARNOLD G. Abergavenny, grocer. (Jenkins and co.
Betts J. T. Honduras street, Old street, distiller.
(Martin)
Booth J. and E. Caunce, Chorley, dealers in foreign spirits.
(Alexander and co. L.
Body W. Newhaven, Sussex, grocer. (Gwynne, Lewes
Bonfals R. Broker row, Southwark, builder. (Metcalfe
Bloomfield J. Commercial road, plumber. (Hutchinson
Booth G. Bishopwearmouth, ship owner.
Bernoulli J. and E. Jeffery's square, merchants. (Bour-
dillon and co.
Coulter J. Chatham, carpenter. (Jones, L.
Cozens W. Kensington, linen draper. (Jones, L.
Cooper G. Old Ford, dealer. (Clarke, London
Chester C. jun. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Meddowcroft, L.
Coffin W. J. Plymouth Dock, merchant. (Makinson L.
Cartwright G. Birmingham, dealer. (Clarke and co. L.
Casson J., R. Ashworth, and J. Ashworth, Lancaster, flax-
en manufacturers. (Hurd and co. L.
Cowell W. jun. Lancaster, butcher. (Ellis, L.
Dickenson J. York, linen draper. (Ellis, London
Furnival S. Liverpool, grocer. (Orme
Glasfon R. Graisbeck, Cumberland, dealer in butter.
(Addison, London
Gerald C. S. Broad street buildings, merchant. (Nind
and co.
Haynes M. S. St. Mary Axe, wine dealer. (Griffith
Hurd R. Oxford, cordwainer. (Pownall, L.
Hughes R. Bleeding Hart yard, Hatton Garden, stable
keeper. (Tucker
Hensman T. and W. Liverpool, merchants. (Chester, L.
Holroyd S. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Cress-
well, London
Hoyles T. Nottingham, hofier. (Hurd and co. L.
Houghton H. Kirkham, Lancashire, dealer
Irwin T. Chatham, merchant. (Spencer, London
Jackson W. and W. Kelly, Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Lam-
berts and co. L.

James R. Builth, Breconshire, ironmonger. (Pugh, L.
Jordan W. Finch lane, eating house keeper. (Doughty
Lewis E. Llanbister, Radnorshire, farmer. (Meredith, L.
Lansdell J. jun. Bexhill, Sussex, farmer
Mayer J. Camomile street, merchant. (Avison and co.
Malins J. Emmington, Oxfordshire, dealer. (Craft, L.
Nicholls T. and J. Marlow, Birmingham, leather sellers.
(Swain and co. London
Nash J. Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire, currier.
(Poole and Greenfield, L.
Northall W. K. Wolverhampton, schoolmaster
Niven R. Fallsworth, Lancashire, calico printer. (Willis
and co.
Perkins J. Coventry, medicine vender. (Carter
Parkes J. Birmingham, wire worker.
Pierce W. Benthall, Shropshire, potter
Parker W. Leeds, merchant
Powell R. Leeds, surgeon. (Sangster
Recks W. jun. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, tanner.
(Allen, London
Ripley J. Lancaster, merchant. (Alexander and co. L.
Renton M. Coventry street, fadler. (Timbreil and co.
Ranyard J. Stickney, Leicestershire, farmer. (Lodington
and co.
Recks J. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, tanner. (Alex-
ander and co. London
Rountree W. Newcastle upon Tyne, miller. (Bel
and co. London
Spink H. Bury street, St. James's, smith. (Pinkerton
Shaw R. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and co. L.
Sandilands, Rev. R. Lower Grosvenor place, Pimlico, scri-
vener. (Thompson
Stead G. Aldermanbury, cheesemonger. (Hatley
Tory E. Christchurch, Hampshire, grocer. (Dean, London
Traherne E. Claddarog, Carmarthenshire, dealer. (Dyne
and son, London
Tuckett P. D. and W. Bristol, grocers. (Thompson, L.
Thomas R. Plymouth Dock, wine merchant. (Price, L.
Withers J. Bristol, hat manufacturer. (King, London
Watherworth J. Manchester, draper. (Adlington
and co.
Yeo R. Bristol, hat manufacturer. (Heelis, London

DIVIDENDS.

Adie F. Armitage, Staffordshire
Arundell G. Totnefs
Anley J. Star court
Aldred J. Chertley
Bowley W. Birmingham
Barker S. and J. G. Billiter square
Beer N. Modbury, Devonshire
Brown H. Tynemouth
Brown T. Chorley
Brattle W. Ryarsh
Beaumont J. Beach street
Bulley C. C. Pope's head alley
Brown T., G. Wellin, and J. Brown,
Mufcovy court, Tower hill
Bargerbar S. J., J. S., S. S., A. S.,
A. S., and J. S., Burr street,
East Smithfield
Bridgman J. Torquay, Devonshire
Bates J. Bishop's stortford
Burgess J. Coventry
Brown E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn
Be-bitt T. Bishopgate street
Brown R. Worcester
Bent R. Lincoln's inn fields
Benfon J. R. Russell place, Fitzroy
place
Boyes R. Tokenhouse yard
Bragg J. Weymouth
Brooman J. Margate
Baylor G. Wakefield
Bowdich T. and R. Wilks, Bristol
Bates W. and W. Jones, Bridgnorth
Burridge S. G. Butt lane, Deptford
Brown W. and A. Walter, Bristol
Ball W. Newcastle upon Tyne
Edward T. Bath
Collins R. Strand
Cooper J. Carlton, Lincolnshire
Canningham J. Market street, Bed-
fordshire

Clarke R. East Dereham
Chesley W. Hayes
Carr I. Coventry
Cuvelje A. Z. D. Lancaster
Cross R. and W. Brewood
Coultsman G. Stourbridge
Dubois G. London Wall
Dickie J. Plymouth Dock
Davis S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe
Dodson R. Liverpool
Davies B. Cardiff
Dalgairne A., W. Bruce, and J.
Bridge, Liverpool
Davidson G. Snape, Suffolk
Edwards J. Clare street, Clare market
Eyles W. Cirencester
Ellis S. and E. Alder, Crooked lane
Evans H. Fishguard, Pembroke-shire
Ford H. Portsmouth
Ferguson W. and G. Brown, Kendal
Farthing J. St. John's street
Fisher W. Cambridge
Fies L. M. St. Mary Axe
Farrell M. Athby de la Zouch
Goodyear W. Market street, Bed-
fordshire
Gamm W., N. Benjamin, and J.
Berthon, Austin Friars
Gillingham H. jun. Corfe Castle
Green J. and A. Odling, Nottingham
Gregory S. Aston, Warwickshire
Gray T. and T. Lever, Newgate street
Grafton E. Liverpool
Grinstead C. and J. Lanham, Northam
Gilpin J. Syreham, Northamptonshire
George J. Monmouth
Garrs W. Grassington, Yorkshire
Gillbee N. Denton, Kent
Maycock J. Wells next the sea,
Norfolk

Hagedorn J. P. H. Old Broad street
Harrison J. London
Higginson H. Finbury square
Herbert T. Hanway street
Holmes T. Warwick
Harvey J. Weymouth
Hirst T. and J. Batty, Hackmon-
wicke
Hornsey M. York
Hounsell A. and J. Burton, Bradstock,
Dorsetshire
Howett J. St. Martin's lane
Herbert T. Hanway street, Oxford
street
Jameton J. and J. Willis, Little
Queen street
Jones W. Oswestry
Jackson J. and W. Dowgate wharf
Jones T. Exeter
Kirkman J. Gower street
Knott J. Barfrestone, Kent
Kemp W. Bath
King W. Milborne port
Lewin S. Bishopgate street
Lonsdale G. W. Green Lettuce lane
Love C. Old Bond street
Lacher H. Birmingham
Lovell W. B. Cranfield
Morrall W. Birmingham
M'Namara R. Rodney street, Pen-
tonville
M'Nair A. Queen street, Golden sq.
Matthews W. Winchcomb, Glouce-
stershire
Moye R. Sloane street
Martin C. Aberlunvey, Breconshire
Machon G. Sheffield
Mugridge T. and E. King's Lynn
Man J. Warwick
Meatyrd J. West Orchard, Dorsetsh.
M m 2 Machell

Machell R. Dewsbury, Yorkshire
 Mummery M. and G. Margate
 Mathews W. Stone, and J. Phillips,
 Liverpool
 Millers M. O. Liverpool
 Machin S. Lincoln
 Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol
 Malleon J. K. Sweeting's alley
 Marm W. Salisbury
 Newcombe T. Bowbridge, Glou-
 cestershire
 Newnum J. Portlode, Suffolk
 Nicholls W. Piccadilly
 Neave T. and M. Brickton, Hampsh.
 Noble M. Battersea
 Newcomb T. Stroud
 Newman T. St. Ives
 Nowell N. Charles Street, St. James's
 square
 Orton H. T. Liverpool
 Pearson R. Doncaster
 Peachy J. Fordham, Cambridgeshire
 Penberthy R. Hildon, Cornwall
 Piper W. Hammer Smith
 Pellowe R. Falmouth

Parker R. Manchester
 Pope G. Adon Tirrold, Berks
 Partridge A. Great Hermitage Street,
 Wapping
 Palmer R. Epsom
 Prentice J. Shabbington, Oxfordshire
 Phillips J. Longtown, Arthuret,
 Cumberland
 Rapsley J. Fleet Street
 Ratcliffe A. Swansea
 Rice L. Ashby de la Zouch
 Robertson J. and J. Stein, Lawrence
 Pountney Hill
 Stone J. Little Yarmouth
 Sadler F. Wilmflow, Cheshire
 St. Barb K. Cock Hill, Ratcliffe
 Stevens J. and J. Fitzgerald, Sa-
 lisbury
 Sharples J. Blackburne, Lancashire
 Smith W. Horton, Northumberland
 Swann J. Birmingham
 Sweet M. Taunton
 Stevens W. Marden Newton, Dorsetsh.
 Shepherd W. Great-Bedwin, Berks
 Spier J. Birmingham

Sargent B. Kingston upon Thames
 Topham C. Stourport
 Temple S. Jarrow, Durham
 Taylor S. Birmingham
 Tate J. Whitehaven
 Tiesley H. Southwark
 Turner R. Faverham
 Tripp J. Bristol
 Ulrich G. Croydon
 Velvin J. Bradford, Wilts
 Wooldridge G. jun. Plaistow, Suffex
 Woodrow J. South row, New road
 Wood W. Monythulloyne
 White J. Wood Street, Cheapside
 Whitteby I. and W. Pepper, Not-
 tingham
 Whitmarsh T. Salisbury
 Woollicroft R. and W. Manchester
 Wilkinson R. G. Snowdon, and T. P.
 Lumley, Stockton
 Williams T. Coleman Street
 Younghusband T. and E. Walker,
 Newgate Street
 Young S. Sheffield.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for August, 1817.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.74—maximum, 30.20—minimum, 29.12—range, 1.08 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 59°—maximum, 72°—minimum, 44°—range, 28°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .58 of an inch, which was on the 20th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 28°, which was on the 6th & 22d.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.4 inches,
 number of changes, 11.

Monthly quantity of water evaporated, 1.545 inches.

Monthly fall of rain, 5.280 inches—rainy days, 25—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—hail, 2.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	1	1	4	0	14	3	2	6	0

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	14	0	11	0	5	1

Character of the month—warm, gloomy, and warm.

The ice was firm in the St. Lawrence on the 1st of May last, and several May-poles were planted on different parts of the river. The same thing had not happened for forty years.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern and forward counties the white corn is generally secured; it is locally abundant, and of good quality, but subject to a considerable number of drawbacks: a month hence will be sufficiently early to report more specifically on these points. The same may be said of the southern and best parts of Scotland. The northern and backward districts have been essentially benefitted by the fineness of the current month; but, for the completion of their harvest, must depend entirely upon the succeeding, since much of their corn is not even yet ripe. Beans will be nearer to an average crop than was lately expected; barley, oats, and peas, the largest. Hops have greatly improved. Fruit generally deficient, both in this country and upon the Continent. From the constant rains in August, the fallows are imperfect, and corn discoloured in places. Potatoes and turnips in great abundance. Great damage has been sustained, both in the last and present year, by the Lent corn being suffered (in the south) to lie in the swathe. Long wool maintains its price, and is in demand. Cattle, both fat and store, considerably lower.

The following extract from a Kentish and Lancashire report is but too generally applicable:—"We dread the prospect before us; more and more failures and distresses in the agricultural world. We see no end to the calamity which threatens the honest and industrious farmer; he cannot carry the enormous load of assessed taxes, and intolerable burden of poor-rates—together with being robbed of a tenth part of his hard-earned crop, taken from him by Mr. Tithe-renter."—"During the month, the seizures made

made by the landlords on their tenants, for rent in arrear, have been very alarming. No fewer than six or seven good respectable farmers have been brought to the hammer. Several of them, two or three years back, were possessed of capital to the amount of 2000l. and upwards, who are now not worth *one shilling*; their other creditors get nothing, the landlord taking all. Not more than one in six could stand their ground if the landlords were to insist on their dues. Want of employ for the poor alarming, and the farmers unable to pay the poor-rates. Many poor enquiring for work, offering their service for victuals only till harvest. Harvest wages low, and afterwards the labourers must again fall upon their parishes."

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. to 4s. 6d.—Veal 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Lamb 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Bacon 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Fat 3s. 10d.—Potatoes 1l. 6s. to 4l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 98s.—Barley 36s. to 48s.—Oats 18s. to 38s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 11d. to 14d.—Hay 3l. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. from 4l. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the pool 39s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; September 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE emperor has quitted Petersburg for 18 months; and, after passing the winter, partly at Moscow, and partly at Warsaw, he will visit the southern provinces of his empire, and particularly the Crimea, Kasan, Astracan, &c. It is his intention to acquire a knowledge of his vast states, or, at least, those which are civilized, or are susceptible of civilization; to adopt every thing which may tend to the abolition of abuses, and to introduce the most desirable mode of administration.

FRANCE.

It is stated, that the allies have brought forward claims of indemnities upon France, to the amount of 1,800,000,000 f. or above 74,000,000l. sterling.

"The greatest piece of news from Paris, (says a lively London paper,) is respecting some hats. We informed our readers the other day, (says this editor,) that two or three of the French prelates had been made cardinals, and taken to wear red stockings and great flapped hats; but it appears that our information respecting the hats was premature, their lordships, up to that period, having only assumed the red stockings. The hats had yet to be presented in form; they accordingly have been so; and their eminences are now cardinals cap-a-pie. The other day, say the Bourbon journals, 'the princes and princesses of the royal family proceeded with his Majesty to the chapel to hear mass, and perform the ceremony of the reception of the hat by his Eminence the Cardinal de Perigord. His eminence the cardinal was conducted into the chapel, and approached the altar. Immediately afterwards the legate of his holiness entered, with the hat, which he presented

to the king, who gave it to his eminence.' On another day, the hat was bestowed on his eminence the Cardinal de la Luzerne, on which occasion (say the papers,) the same ceremony was observed as before. His majesty, in reply to the speech of the cardinal on the occasion, said, 'I am very sensible of the sentiments you express towards me. The Roman purple sits well upon him, who, like St. Paul in bondage, employed the time of his exile in consoling the faithful. With regard to myself, if I have any value, it is because I have constantly endeavoured to follow the counsels you gave me, now forty-five years ago, at the close of the funeral oration over my grandfather.' The remaining Cardinal (de Beausset) was to receive his hat on Monday last. All these pieces of intelligence are doubtless very important and grand; yet the profane, we fear, will not be quite alive to the merits or even the taste of these hats and stockings; neither will they be quick to perceive how the Roman purple is particularly to fit M. de la Luzerne, because he employed his time once like that celebrated apostle of a religion professionally humble. The Roman purple too! they will cry,—the garb of the Antonines,—and of the Neros! Which of the recollections is most suitable to the Roman church? His majesty's mention of his grandfather will also puzzle them. His grandfather was Louis XV. a mere supercilious rake. What could be the oration that a polite French priest would make over such a monarch, and what the counsels he would deduce from it, for the benefit of a young prince? There are no virtues to recommend; and the advice could not have been, to eat five times as much as any body else, to break promises with nations, to rule a people by dint of foreign bayonets, nor to declare that a prince, overwhelmed by an invader, ought to

to remain on the spot, and then be the first to run away; for *those* were not the vices of Louis XV.

"Besides the hats, however, we must not forget, (says the same writer,) that there has been a fete on the day of St. Louis, (the poor creature who went to the crusades,) and that the French papers are full of the details of the ceremony,—which, by the way, the little boys of the rising generation laugh at along the streets.—And these regenerators really think to bring back the age to its go-carts, its rattles, its fear of ghosts, and its tormenting of cock-chafers! (for superstition is the worst species of childhood.)—The old women, in their respective hats, flapped or cocked, fairly think to charm us with their new finery.—They would fain take us grown persons on their feeble knees; and, if we do not admire them, and doat on their old dinner-loving chaps, and lend a face of gaping gravity to their nonsensical stories, threaten us with certain little rods they have in pickle, ye!ept—religious and military government, secret imprisonment, and massacre! It is old wives' holiday, just now; and so they drink each others' health, and compare patterns, and quaver their maudlin chants, and think they are young again and immortal."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following resolutions on the state of the finances were moved by Mr. TIERNEY a few days before the prorogation of the Parliament:—

I.

That it appears to this House, by the fourth report of the Committee of Finance, that the sum to be expended by the commissioners for the redemption of the funded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1817, may be estimated at.....£14,515,080
And that provision has been made for paying off navy and transport debt, within the same period, to the amount of 1,660,000

Making the sum applicable to the reduction of debt in 1817..... 16,175,080

That it appears to this House, that the amount of the unfunded debt of Great Britain, in Exchequer Bills, outstanding and unprovided for, has been increased, since the 5th of January, 1817, by the sum of 7,693,950

That a further issue of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 9,000,000*l.* and of Treasury Bills in Ireland, 3,600,000*l.*

has been voted for the service of the year 1817..... 12,600,000
Making an increase of debt in 1817..... 20,498,950

And that, deducting the sum before stated, as applicable to the reduction of debt..... 16,175,080

The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of any deficiency which may arise in the income of, and charge upon, the Consolidated Fund) will be increased in the year 1817, by the sum of 4,323,870

II.

That, supposing the income of, and charge upon, the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, to be the same in the year ending the 5th of January, 1818, as in the year ended the 5th of January, 1817, they may be stated as follows:—

Income: Great Britain, (after deducting 374,000*l.* arrears of property tax) App. A. 1, 4th report of the Committee of Finance £38,709,551
Ireland; App. E. 1, Do. Do. 4,394,631

Income of year ending the 5th of January, 1818 43,104,182

Charge; Great Britain; App. B. 1, 4th report of the Committee of Finance £36,693,429
Ireland; App. F. 1, 2, and 3, Ditto, Do. 6,985,953

Charge of year ending the 5th of January, 1818 46,625,382

Deficiency of Consolidated Fund, 5th of January, 1818 3,521,200

III.

That it appears to this House, that, comparing the net produce of the customs and excise of Great Britain, in the first twenty-two weeks of 1816, with the first twenty-two weeks of 1817, there is a diminution of receipt in the latter period of..... 1,430,393

IV.

That the unfunded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, unprovided for, may be stated as follows, viz.

Amount of Exchequer Bills in Great Britain, outstanding and unprovided for, 20th of June, 1817 £52,362,200

Farther amount of Exchequer Bills voted for the service of 1817..... 9,000,000

Amount of Treasury Bills (Ireland) unprovided for, on the 5th of January, 1817 5,304,992
Amount

Amount of Treasury Bills (Ireland) voted for the service of 1817..... 3,600,000

Amount of unfunded debt (exclusive of any deficiency in the income of, and charge upon, the Consolidated Fund) to be provided for, 5th of January, 1818 70,267,192

A committee of the House of Commons have published, under the able superintendence of Mr. BENNETT, a second report on the Police. It has two main objects—the system of parliamentary rewards and the utility of prisons for reform. The committee properly expose the evils resulting from the system of rewards, as inducing police-officers and others, if not to give evidence altogether false, to swear more pointedly against the accused than truth and justice fully warrant. Their survey of the existing Penitentiaries of the metropolis is highly interesting:—

“Your committee have examined much evidence as to the general management of the various penitentiary establishments supported by private benevolence which exist in the metropolis. They refer generally to the testimony of those best qualified to give the most correct information as to these places; and the concurrent opinion of all is favourable to measures such as they think it their duty to recommend. The Refuge of the Destitute and the Philanthropic have fully answered the views of their charitable founders and benefactors. They have redeemed hundreds from the ruin and misery into which they were plunged; and it is with peculiar satisfaction your committee have learnt, that the only check to the farther progress of this great work is to be found in the deficiency of the funds, at present appropriated for that purpose. That deficiency it is the object of your committee to supply; and they feel convinced that the government cannot more economically employ the funds of the public, than in the construction of places of penitentiary confinement. Your committee have inquired into the expences of the maintenance of persons in the different penitentiary establishments, as well as the number of individuals they are calculated to hold: with the exception of that at Milbank, they are all supported by voluntary contributions. The Refuge for the Destitute, on the 14th of May last, contained 40 males and 60 females. The former cost annually for food and clothing 23*l.* 17*s.* and the latter about 28*l.* 11*s.*; the difference arises from a greater allowance of food being given to the females, who work extra hours. The success of this society has been considerable; and it has been found that about two-thirds of the

persons confined and employed there have been reformed, and returned to habits of industry. Your committee have also learnt, that the applications from persons of both sexes to enter into this establishment are most numerous, both from the criminal as well as the destitute poor; and that, if the funds of the institution were greater, a much larger proportion of those persons would be received. The Philanthropic Society contains at present 41 girls and 160 boys, the children of convicts, and those who are convicts themselves: the expense per head, dividing the cost of the whole establishment by the number of persons, is about 35*l.* per annum. But your committee observe, that the apprentices to the number of 60 maintain themselves, having earned near 2,000*l.* last year, the principal expense being incurred for the younger part of the community. This institution has fully answered the views of its benevolent founders. By much the greater proportion of those who have been brought up turn out well, and fully warrant the remark of one of those who had deviated a little from the rules of discretion and good conduct, that within its walls the society taught them habits which they could not get rid of if they would. Your committee wish to direct the attention of the public to this excellent institution, which is well deserving a more extended patronage, not only for the end which the establishment has in view, but also for the success which has attended its labours, arising from the excellence of its regulations, and the frugal manner in which its funds are administered. The Magdalen Hospital contains 80 females. It has been established from the year 1758, and has from that period, to the present day, admitted about 4,594 persons, of whom 3,012 have been restored to their friends, or placed in reputable service; 912 have been discharged at their own request; 556 for improper behaviour; and 85 have died while in the hospital. Of 246 women who were discharged in the last four years, of every description, 157 are reformed; 74 have relapsed; 4 are insane; 1 is dead; and of 10 the situation is not known; so that it may be estimated that two-thirds of the women who enter into this society are permanently reclaimed; the average age of those unfortunate females is from 17 to 18. They apply very young, some few even at 13 or 14, but generally from 15 to 25; some have been admitted there of 12 years of age. The London Female Penitentiary contains 100 persons, at an average expence per head of 23*l.* This institution has been established about ten years; in that time 2,000 persons have petitioned to be admitted, and 565 alone have been received; of whom 265 have been reconciled to their friends and placed out to service; 18 have married; 87 have been

been discharged from various causes; 17 have eloped; 66 left the house at their own request; and 14 have died. Your committee observe that the labour of the women of this latter institution produced 665*l.* while that of the Magdalen was only 167*l.* during last year. The General Penitentiary, Millbank, contained 52 males and 76 females, total 128, on the 22d May last. The cost of each prisoner, as to food, is six-pence to seven-pence a-day, or about 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Your committee were informed that the clothing and maintenance of each prisoner would not exceed 20*l.* per annum. This establishment is of so recent a date, as not yet to furnish much evidence of the beneficial result of its regulations. But your committee cannot refrain from inserting the following extract from the journal of the chaplain, who states, that, during the ten or twelve months that the prisoners have been under his direction, he has observed a great alteration in their manner, appearance, and character, and that the practical advantages of the system are far beyond his expectation. "The chaplain feels much pleasure in closing his journal at the expiration of the year, with stating, that the general conduct of the prisoners during their confinement in the Penitentiary has been most satisfactory. The repentance and amendment of many of them is visible; and there is every reason to presume, that on their leaving the prison they will become honest and industrious members of society."

General Expenditure for the Poor chargeable to Manchester, from Easter 1796 to Easter 1817.

YEARS.	Expence.	Average No. of Poor.	Cost per week.
	£		s. d.
1796	16,942	320	3 2
1797	15,055	316	3 8
1798	18,180	298	3 5½
1799	18,449	404	2 11
1800	25,032	367	3 10
1801	21,591	385	3 3½
1802	16,128	267	3 10½
1803	21,509	256	3 11½
1804	16,662	247	3 11½
1805	17,248	308	3 8½
1806	20,032	322	3 3½
1807	28,331	432	3 8½
1808	32,251	451	3 9½
1809	29,631	385	4 2½
1810	27,677	372	4 4
1811	37,170	485	5 11
1812	50,012	513	4 5½
1813	36,700	445	4 1½
1814	24,620	366	3 8½
1815	27,890	408	3 5½
1816	65,912	526	3 8½

State of Manchester Poor-house, May 23, 1817.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the house, last report	137	222	70	76	505
Admitted since ditto	1	9	5	3	18
Discharged since ditto	138	231	75	79	523
Now in the house	11	13	10	9	43
	127	218	65	70	480
	at 3 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> each				
Weavers and Winders..	11	19	15	5	50
Gardeners, joiners, and labourers..	12	—	—	—	12
Tailors and cobblers ..	6	—	—	—	6
Servants in the kitchen	2	8	—	—	10
Nurses and assistants..	—	26	—	—	26
Mantua-makers and sewers	—	15	—	—	15
Knitters	—	—	—	12	12
In the school-rooms	—	—	40	25	65
Infirm and incapable of work	71	121	6	22	220
Children six years of age and under	—	—	31	31	—
On the doctor's list ..	12	24	4	6	46
Lunatics	13	15	—	—	28

Account of the gross produce of the revenues of Great Britain for the twenty years ending on the 5th of Jan. 1817:—

1798	£26,820,629	13	4½
1799	33,632,337	0	0
1800	38,805,320	9	8½
1801	37,741,824	16	6½
1802	39,673,280	1	2½
1803	41,931,747	18	9½
1804	42,760,825	8	0
1805	50,164,443	8	11
1806	55,041,771	5	9½
1807	58,769,151	11	7½
1808	64,805,395	13	0½
1809	67,954,618	2	1
1810	70,240,226	14	6½
1811	74,040,543	17	6
1812	71,113,588	6	0
1813	70,455,679	12	4½
1814	79,448,111	3	9½
1815	41,324,292	9	0½
1816	85,311,706	16	11
1817	73,022,675	16	11½

By

By an official return of the number of persons *transported* since the 1st of January 1812, it appears that the total number of males was 3,988—of females 671—of males, under the age of twenty-one, 980—and of females, under the age of twenty-one, 136; and that among the two latter were five of 11 years of age—seven of 12—seventeen of 13—thirty-two of 14—sixty-five of 15—one hundred and one of 16—and one hundred and thirty-two of 17!

The official return to an order of the House of Commons, states that—

The number of persons committed to the King's Bench Prison, from the 1st day of January 1816, to the 1st day of January 1817, amounts to 1523.

The number discharged within the same period, 1883.

The greatest number of persons that have been confined, at one time, during the same period, 780.

There were committed to the Fleet Prison, between the 1st day of January 1816, and the 1st day of January 1817, 676 prisoners, of which number four died in custody, 122 were removed to the King's Bench by Habeas Corpus, and 516 were discharged between the same periods.

There were committed in the same period to the Marshalsea and Palace Courts, 1200 debtors and Admiralty prisoners, of whom 447 were discharged.

IRELAND.

Such are the difficulties of reconciling religious dogmas with the interests of society, that, at a meeting of the titular bishop and the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Cloyne, on the 27th ult. they passed several resolutions, of which the following is the *fifth*:—

That the plans sanctioned by our government, for the education of the lower orders in this country, furnish us with an additional cause of alarm. Those schools, under the most specious appearances, have, in our apprehensions, for their ultimate purpose the proselyting of our poor Catholic children. We see immense sums of money levied annually for the maintenance and education of the children of Catholic parents, in establishments which are exclusively Protestant: the unwearied zeal, and increasing influence of Bible Societies, and other anti-Catholic institutions, for educating the poor of Ireland, cannot escape the notice of the most indifferent observer. In these schools a version of the Scriptures, not only unauthenticated, but disapproved of by the Roman Catholic church, is made the school-book of the poor Roman Catholic children; whilst every Catholic tract, or explanation of the word of God, is sedulously discarded.

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UNITED STATES.

The following resolutions were passed by Congress on the 11th of February:—

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to consult and negotiate with all the governments where ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves; and also to enter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of Colour of the United States, as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while promoting the peaceful interests of Great Britain, and the other maritime powers—a stipulation or a formal declaration to the same effect to be made, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of Colour, which, at the expence, and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

“Resolved, that adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expences which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.”

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following proclamation was published by Sir Gregor M'Gregor, on his taking possession of Amelia Island on the coast of Florida.

Proclamation of the Liberating Army.

To the inhabitants of the Island of Amelia.—Your brethren of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, and Venezuela, who are so gloriously engaged in fighting for that inestimable gift which Nature has bestowed upon her children, and which all civilized nations have endeavoured to secure by social compacts, desirous that all the sons of Columbia should participate in that imprescriptible right, have confided to me the command of the land and naval force. Peaceable inhabitants of Amelia!—do not apprehend any danger or oppression from the troops which are now in possession of your island, either for your persons, property, or religion: however various the clime in which they may have received their birth, they are nevertheless your brethren and friends. Their first object will be to protect your rights; your property will be held sacred and inviolable, and every thing done to promote your real interest, by co-operating with you in carrying into effect the virtuous desires of our constituents, thereby becoming the instruments for the commencement of a national emancipation.—Unite your forces with ours; America shall be advanced by

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her high destinies to that rank among the nations that the Most High has appointed a country, by its extent and fertility, offering the greatest sources of wealth and happiness.

The moment is important. Let it not escape without having completed the great work of delivering Columbia from that tyranny which has been exercised in all parts, and which to continue its power has kept the people in the most degrading ignorance, depriving them of the advantages resulting from a free intercourse with other nations, and of that prosperity which the arts and sciences produce, when under the protection of wholesome laws, which you will be enabled properly to appreciate only when you shall have become a free people.

You who, ill-advised, have abandoned your homes, whatever may be the place of your birth, your political or religious opinions, return without delay, and resume your wonted occupations.—Deprecate the evil counsels your enemies may disseminate among you. Listen to the voice of honour, to the promises of a sincere and disinterested friend, and return to the fulfilment of those duties which nature has imposed upon you. He who will not swear to maintain that independence which has been declared, will be allowed six months to settle his affairs, to sell or remove his property without molestation, and enjoy all the advantages which the laws grant in such case.

Friends or enemies of our present system of emancipation, whoever you be, what I say unto you is the language of truth, it is the only language becoming a man of honour; and as such I swear to adhere religiously to the tenour of this proclamation.

Letters from Bahia describe the death of the Pernambuco patriots. Martinez and two priests were shot. The former nobly harangued the soldiers and populace previous to his execution,

mentioning that through his means great excesses had been prevented. The governor of Bahia had published his high displeasure at the manner of the execution. The military fired five times; the bodies were dreadfully mangled, and two ramrods were found in the body of Martinez!

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town, April 3, 1817.—A very important conference took place between Lord Charles Somerset, attended by his suite and body-guard, and king Gaika, (or Geika,) at the head of 300 armed Caffres; when an amicable arrangement was formed for preventing future depredations and contentions between the colonists and the Caffree nation, and to promote a friendly intercourse in the way of trade. On this occasion, Gaika, in the presence of, and with the concurrence of the other chiefs, agreed to use his utmost endeavours to put a stop to the continual depredations committed on the colonists; and he consented, that in future cases of cattle being stolen from the colony, and traced to any particular Krall, that Krall should be made responsible for the cattle, although not to be found there, and should be bound to furnish from its own herds the number of cattle stolen from the colony: he said this would be right and just, and would induce the Kralls to give up, and not secrete the thieves, as they now did. He said, he would assuredly punish with death any Caffre he discovered plundering the colonists. The gracefulness with which Gaika spoke, was very striking; and the manly and decided tone he took was extremely impressive. After the conference had terminated, presents were produced and given to the several chiefs: particular articles had been selected for Gaika and his son. His excellency also presented Gaika with a beautiful grey horse.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

SEPT. 4.—Accounts received of a riot at Breslaw, in consequence of the arbitrary arrest of some citizens. The government issued a proclamation prohibiting more than three persons to stand together.

Same day.—Intelligence was communicated of a contagious fever raging in many parts of Ireland, which it appears has been communicated to Liverpool and Glasgow.

6.—Private information received of public massacres at Lyons, ascribed to the insolent conduct of some creatures of the faction of the foreigners.

12.—The Duke of Wellington nonsuited in an action against the editor of a Flemish paper for pretended defamation, the court declaring that the complaint was inadmissible, and adjudging the duke to pay costs.

17.—News received that, in Sligo, one thousand persons had died of the fever there.

Same day.—A resolution of the court of directors of the East-India Company, the effect of which is to reduce the interest upon their bonds after the last day of March next, to four per cent, was communicated upon the Stock Exchange.

18.—The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when the Calendar contained

above

above four hundred prisoners for trial, being forty-five more than ever before appeared in the Calendar of that court.

A letter from the Chapman Convict ship, dated at sea, 26th May last, in lat. 36. 46. south, lon. 18. states, that the convicts had attempted several times to effect a rising in the ship, but were put down by force, and each time obliged to be fired on, by which twelve were killed or died of their wounds, and also three of the crew who had joined the mutineers.

Another case of perjury and conspiracy, for obtaining rewards, lately came to light in the Borough. A man named Penman, instigated by Heron, a constable of St. George's, preferred a *false charge of robbery* against J. Good and T. Thorpe, but declined appearing before the grand jury at Croydon.

A handsome lustre, on a large scale, has been finished for the Council Chamber, Guildhall. It is constructed to burn gas, and will shed a light equal to that of 120 candles.

The new square forming on the scite of old Moorfields proceeds slowly, the spacious circle in the centre is railed in and sodded, but only three buildings are yet erected.

The scene of annual festivity and uproar of Bartholomew fair concluded on the 6th. But the government and the Lord Mayor had intimations that the bank and other public buildings were to be attacked, and an effort to be made to produce a general insurrection! In consequence of this silly anonymous information, the military were called out, and the guards at the Bank and other public buildings were doubled. The Lord Mayor also summoned the attendance of the whole City Police; but the night passed without the slightest symptom of any intention to disturb the public tranquillity, and it is believed to have been a *hoax* on my Lord Sidmouth, the home secretary.

MARRIED.

Mr. Paul Groom, to Miss Marianne Moore, both of Hammersmith.

At Kensington, Stanley Pipe Wolferstan esq. only son of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan esq. of Statfold, county of Stafford, to Elizabeth Jervis, eldest daughter of Swynfen Jervis, of Kensington, esq.

J. F. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn fields, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir William Rule, of Montagu-place.

H. Mortlock, esq. of the Civil Service, Madras, to Miss Eliza Thomas, of Dover-place.

Lancelot South, esq. of St. Clement Danes, to Miss Jane Gubbins, of Southampton.

James Row, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Charlotte Yeeles, of Midford, near Bath.

At Marybone New Church, John Jones, esq. to Lady Harriet Plunket, daughter of the Earl of Fingal.

John Conyers Hudson, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Mary Fothergill, of Kingthorpe, Yorkshire.

Charles Sanders, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Anne, widow of Richard Shawe, esq. of Casino, Dulwich-hill.

William Lewis, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Lucy Pritchard, of Greenstreet, Grosvenor-square.

Charles Laing, esq. to Mrs. William Barnard, both of Blackheath.

J. H. Hay, esq. of the Admiralty, to Miss Anne Dyett.

At Lambeth, C. Tyler, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss Emma Ward, of Chester-place, Kennington.

A. F. J. Torras, esq. of Geneva, to Miss Jane Louisa Le Comte, of Devonshire-square.

Mr. William Collingwood, of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Charlotte Horwood, of Newgate-street.

Thomas Lewis, esq. of Cornhill, to Miss Caroline Reed, of Woodlands, Tooting Common.

Mr. Prowse, of London, to Miss Margaret Fox, of Topsham.

At Enfield-church, Robert Glover, esq. to Miss C. A. F. Driffield.

The Rev. — Cooper, of London, to Miss Ann Naish, of Romsey.

W. H. Vernon, esq. of Lark-hall Lodge, Surrey, to Miss Sherwood, of Canterbury-square.

Mr. R. T. Capp, of Lambeth, to Miss Joanna Fitch, of Beadles-hall, Essex.

Barton Boucher, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Mary Thornbury, of Avening, Gloucestershire.

James Baldwin Brown, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Mary Jane Raffles, of Prince's-street.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. C. Grenside, to Miss Mary Bent, of Parliament-street.

Mr. N. Baghaw Ward, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Witte, both of Wellclose-square.

Mr. W. Bridges, of Pentonville, to Miss Philippa Hardwidge, of the Grove, Camberwell.

T. O. Lindham, Capt. of the late German Legion, to Miss Harriet Cocker, of Grosvenor-street.

Mr. John Anderson, of West Smithfield, to Miss Margaret Jacobina Morton, late of the Strand.

J. M. Dowall, esq. to Miss Henrietta Tudor, of Croydon.

Mr. J. Stevens, of Kingsland, to Fanny, daughter of J. Buxton, esq. of Laver-hall, Colchester.

Major Fylden, of the engineers, to Miss Lecilena Baldwin, of Stede hill, Kent.

DIED.

At Richmond, 86, *Wm. Selwyn, esq.*

At South-end, *Rich. Frost, esq.* late of the Dublin militia.

In Lawrence-street, Chelsea, 87, *Mrs. Anne Morgan.*

At Kensington, *Mr. William a-Beckett,* of Broad-street, Golden-square.

In Harley-street, 51, *Frances Lady Redesdale,* daughter of the late Earl of Egmont, and sister of the late Spencer Perceval.

At Englefield-green, 25, *Emma,* wife of *Frederick W. Campbell, esq.* of Barbreck, N. B.

At Kentish-Town, *Anne,* wife of *Lieut. gen. Hartcup.*

On Moffatt-terrace, City-road, 80, *Mrs. Hulme;* and 38, *Mrs. Iley,* her daughter.

At Botleys, near Chertsey, 44, *Sir Jos. Morley, bart.* son of the first patriotic baronet of that name, and deservedly lamented in his neighbourhood.

In Brompton-row, 21, *Louisa,* daughter of *Henry Woodfall, esq.*

In Canonbury-place, Islington, 52, *Mrs. Hunt.*

In Pond street, Hampstead, 70, *Richard Bolt, esq.* much lamented as an old inhabitant of that place.

In Church-lane, Chelsea, 70, *Mr. G. Dobree,* of Oxford-street.

At Abinger-hall, near Dorking, 82, *Peter Campbell, esq.* of Jamaica.

In Great Ormond-street, 73, *Gamaliel Lloyd, esq.* formerly of Bury, and distinguished for his liberal sentiments and very amiable private character. Like his old friend, Arthur Young, he was blind for some years before his decease.

At Brighton, 27, *T. Kent, esq.* of Gray's Inn-square.

At Wanstead, 32, *Mrs. Agnes Orchard,* of Stepney.

In Hertford-street, 73, *Is. Roilton, esq.*

At Hemus-terrace, *Major B. Poynter;* he entered the army in 1755, and served in Wolfe's army at Quebec.

At Somers'-town, 26, *Mr. E. Baldwin.*

At the Military-college, Sandhurst, *Louisa,* wife of *Capt. Abraham.*

In Southampton-row, *Mary-le-bonne,* 49, *John Elliott, esq.* late of Gerard-street, Soho.

At Kensington, *Mrs. Lewis,* widow of *Robt. L. esq.* of North-end, Fulham.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, 58, *Mrs. Rachel Pym.*

In Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, 70, *Mr. John Carter,* architectural draughtsman, and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was not only a much respected, but very useful member of society; for the greater part of his life he was occupied in the study of ancient English architecture, and in collecting natural antiquities. As an artist, he was eminently distinguished for his drawings

and sketches of ancient architecture; and, as a public writer, he was much celebrated for the originality of his opinions on the subject of his peculiar studies.

In Devonshire-square, *Robert Allen Crawford, esq.*

In Upper Thames-street, 61, *Mr. Benj. Tomkins.*

At Turnham-green, *Mrs. M. Stevenson,* late of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Bayswater, 39, *Mrs. Ansley,* wife of *Mr. Alderman A. lord-mayor* in 1808.

At Esler, *Mrs. de Penthiou,* widow of *Henry de P. esq.*

At Pinner-green Lodge, *Mrs. Willshen,* wife of *Daniel W. esq.*

At Islington, suddenly, *Mr. E. Hodson,* printer of Cross-street, and brother of *Mr. H. printer of Cambridge;* deservedly respected as an industrious honest man.

John Stanley, esq. 72, signer of the bills of Middlesex.

In Albemarle-street, *Edw. Hussey, esq.* of Scotney, Kent.

In Fludyer-street, *Anna Maria,* widow of *J. Blennian, esq.*

At Bath, 57, *Sir John M'Mahon,* late private secretary to the regent, and a privy counsellor. He had retired from his duties as secretary to the regent a short time before his death, on account of the general breaking-up of his constitution. In performing his duties about the person of his royal master, after the latter had united himself to the Tory administration, Sir John was placed in a delicate situation in regard to his own political friends; but we never heard his honour or integrity called in question; and no man could, under such complicated circumstances, have conducted himself with greater moderation and propriety. He was among the best letter-writers of his time, and in the performance of that duty always did honour to the sentiments of his royal master, and rendered even the refusal of a request palatable to the parties. He died very rich, having at his banker's a floating balance of 70,000*l.* though his birth and original destination were obscure.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. MORGAN has been appointed chaplain of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Rev. J. SHARPE, to the vicarage of Doncaster.

Rev. Wm. MARSH, to the living of East Lambrooke, Somerset.

Rev. C. POWLETT, to the rectory of High Roding, Essex.

Rev. T. B. NEWELL, B.A., has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Atholl.

Rev. Sir H. RIVERS, bart., to the rectory of the parish-church of Martyr Worthy.

Rev. T. VAUGHAN, to the rectory of Hope Bagot, Salop.

Rev.

Rev. W. B. BONAKER, to the vicarage of Church Honeyburn, Worcestershire.

Rev. W. F. PROTHEROE, to the rectory of Stoke Talmage.

Rev. Dr. BURNEY, to the prebendary of Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Hook, to the vicarage of Preston Candover.

Rev. C. WODEHOUSE, M.A. to a prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. R. AFFLECK, to the vicarage of Silkstone, near Barnsley.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

COLONEL MELLISH.

COLONEL Mellish was the son of Mr. Mellish, of Blythe, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, from whom he inherited the large mansion and estate around it, situated at the village of Blythe. At an early age, he was sent to a public school, where the ardency of his temper, and the uncontrollable nature of his mind, were found very difficult for a master to manage. His abilities, however, were such, that he had acquired a sufficient acquaintance with the classics to qualify him for any line he might have chosen to adopt, and which he afterwards evinced in the different pursuits he followed. He became an officer in the 11th regt. of light dragoons; from which he afterwards removed into the Prince's own regiment, the 10th hussars. Shortly after this period, Col. Mellish came into the full command of his property, before the attainment of years and discretion had enabled him to manage it. He now ran the entire career of fashionable folly and dissipation, was a great favourite at Carlton House, and a leader at the gaming-tables, or the race-course, and in those pugilistic contests which are so disgraceful to the country. He distinguished himself upon the turf; and the best trainers have declared that they never met with a man who so accurately knew the powers, qualities, and capabilities of the racer, the exact weights he could carry, and the precise distances he could run.

But it was not on the *turf alone* Colonel Mellish thus distinguished himself; he was in his day one of the *best whips* of the time; no man drove *four-in-hand* with more skill and with less labour than he did; and, to display that skill, he often selected very difficult horses to drive, satisfied if they were goers. As a rider he was equally eminent; and he had the art of making a horse do more than all other riders.

He was at one time the patron of all the *superior pugilists*, many of whom he first brought into notice. In fact, he was their principal patron, and they appeared to look upon him as their treasurer. But it was not one line of expence that swallowed up his property. Colonel Mellish would be every thing at once, till by deep play, by racing and expences of every kind, and in every place, he made it necessary to have his estate sold, to satisfy the demands which were made upon him.

Col. Mellish was at this time in the Prince Regent's own regiment, the 10th hussars, and shortly afterwards Gen. Sir Rowland Ferguson appointed him his aide-de-camp, and with him he went to the Peninsular war.

On his return, his friends who had undertaken the management of his property enabled him, by their arrangements, to return to the place where he had occasionally lived, and where he died—to his farm at Hodsack Priory. Having soon after married one of the daughters of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who brought him a handsome fortune, his circumstances again became easy, and he was enabled to indulge in those pursuits which appear early and late to have been congenial to his disposition. He also understood music, drew beautifully, and painted well in oil colours; and, as a companion, he was always in spirits, and animated on every subject. His conversation was ever full of information. The flame of his mind, which was never suffered to go out, was too ardent not to consume itself early, and burn the lamp which contained it. In the year prior to his death his constitution was evidently sinking. His disorder was a confirmed dropsy, which, after a painful struggle, terminated his existence in his 40th year.

ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Admiral of the White, Commander-in-Chief on the Plymouth Station, and Member of Parliament for New Romney; was one of the five sons of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, rector of Fulmer, Bucks. He was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, 28th February, 1747-8, and entered the navy in February, 1759, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant in June, 1770, and to that of commander on the 16th of July, 1779. He was created a post-captain 16th June, 1780; a commodore, serving at St. Domingo, in July, 1796 (and, as such, commanded in chief at the taking of Minorca, in November, 1798); and a rear-admiral of the white, the 14th February, 1799.—He was commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands from May 1800, to January 1801, from which station he was removed to the chief command at Jamaica, where he served till May, 1805, having been in the mean time nominated a Knight of the Bath, in July 1801.

Soon

Soon after his return from Jamaica he was appointed second in command, under the late Lord Collingwood, in the Mediterranean, by whom he was detached to the West Indies in pursuit of the French fleet, which he defeated in a memorable, bloody, and merciless engagement off St. Domingo, on the 6th of February, 1806, capturing l'Alexandre, of 84 guns, le Jupiter and le Brave, of 74 guns each, and driving on shore l'Imperiale, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Le Seigle, and le Diomedé, of 84 guns, which he afterwards burned, with part of the crews.

Early in the following year he was detached to Constantinople, and passed the Dardanelles in spite of the Turkish batteries. In January, 1810, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, where he served till 1813. Some years since a pension of 1000*l.* per annum was settled on him for his services. In July, 1770, he married Ann, only child and heir of John Wallis, esq, of Camelford, in Cornwall. His only son, Colonel Duckworth, was killed in one of the engagements under Wellington, in Spain.

M. ROCHON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

M. Rochon was born at Brest on Feb. 21, 1741. This harbour, and the vessels with which it was filled, were the first objects that struck his attention. Surrounded from his youth with sailors and voyagers, their conversation decided his taste, and the progress of naval science became the special object of the whole labours of his

life. He was named correspondent of the academy of sciences in 1765. To this title he soon added that of astronomer to the navy, and in this quality he made a voyage to Morocco, in 1767. Immediately after his return, he set out for the East Indies in a vessel commanded by M. de Tromelin, his relation and friend. He determined in 1769 the position of the island and rocks situated between the coasts of India and the Isle of France. He returned from that colony in 1772 with M. Poivre, that administrator whose wisdom and talents have left in his jurisdiction so high a reputation.

M. Rochon brought from that expedition the most beautiful crystals of quartz from Madagascar that had been at that time seen. He got some pieces of them cut, ascertained the double refraction which it possesses, and conceived the happy idea of applying it to the measurement of angles. Such is the origin of the ingenious micrometer, for the invention of which we are indebted to him.

Nobody knew better than he did the wants of the province in which he had been born, and what was necessary to increase its prosperity; but the harbour of Brest fixed his constant attention. He enjoyed during the whole of his life that reputation which his labours had justly acquired for him. He knew equally well how to make science useful in the society of men of the world with whom he was associated, and to render its application easy in the workshops of most of those arts with the processes of which he was familiar. He died in March last, in his 77th year.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A BRIDGE of wood and iron is about to be erected across the Wear, in lieu of the ancient ferry at Hylton, which is attended with inconvenience and danger.

A life-boat, upon an entirely new principle, has lately been completed by Messrs. Dodds and Shotton, boat-builders, of Sunderland, under the direction of John Davidson, esq. of Bishopwearmouth. She draws only ten or eleven inches of water when her crew is on-board, not more than two feet ten inches when filled with water, and is capable of carrying with safety fifty persons! In the presence of numerous spectators, she was immersed in the sea from off the pier, and, unassisted, she cleared herself of the water in less than forty seconds, by means of apertures through the bottom. No cork is used in her construction.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Seymour, to Miss Maria Bell: Mr. Joseph Talbot, to

Miss Isabella Dick: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Wright, of Newcastle, to Miss Bowlt: Mr. Robinson Welford, to Miss Jane Fawcett: Mr. Michael Windall, to Miss Ann Wharton: all of Durham.—Lieut. Castle, R.N. of Durham, to Miss Jane Cooke, of North Shields.—Mr. Robt. Sample, to Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, both of the North-shore, Newcastle.—Mr. John Fairlam, of Newcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Fenwick, of Morpeth.—Mr. John Peters, to Miss Eleanor Rennison, both of North Shields.—Mr. A. G. Rhan, of Hamburgh, to Miss Isabella Martin, of Sunderland.—Mr. Isaac Kirton, of North Shields, to Miss Dixon, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Harper, of Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Sunderland, of Barnardcastle.—Mr. John Richey, of Sunderland, to Miss Lee, of Pittenween.—Mr. White, to Miss Parker, both of Sunderland.—Mr. William Bartran, of Birtley, to Miss Maria Rogers, of Chester-le-street.—Mr. James Robinson, of

of Chester-le-street, to Miss Ann Matthews, of Red Rose-hall.—Mr. Henry Ramsay, to Miss Ann Weatherhead, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. John Stagg, merchant, of Stockton, to Miss Anna Lumley, of York.—Mr. James Woodward, of Stockton, to Miss Blekensop, of Thirsk.—Mr. John Hudson, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Rudd, of Bishopwearmouth.—The Rev. Andrew Bowlt, of Bamburgh, to Miss Sharpe, of Clare-hall, Middlesex.—At Gainsford, Hay Clephane, esq. to Mrs. Boles.—Mr. Thos. Ramsay, to Miss Fulton, of Alston.—Mr. J. Willis, of Bishop-ton, to Miss E. C. Searth, of Castle Eden.—Mr. James Scott, of Hobberlaw, to Miss Heron, of Thruston.—Mr. William Hope, to Miss Eliz. Chariton, both of Wark.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Saville-court, 24, Miss Ann Graham.—In Gallowgate, Mrs. H. Jefferson.—22, Mr. Cuthbert Inghish.—In High Friar street, 62, Mr. John Coward, much respected.—In Northumberland-street, 21, Miss Harriet Toppin.

At Gateshead, 54, Mrs. J. Carr, regretted.—On Gateshead Fell, 57, Mr. Lancelot Wilson, much respected.—45, Miss Greene.—80, Mr. J. Masterman, sen.

At Durham, 77, Mr. Pyburn.—62, Mr. Worthy.—At Neville's-cross, 85, Mr. Horner.—44, Mr. John Coxon.—In Framwellgate, 73, Mrs. Mary Surtees.—85, Wm. Kirton, esq. senior alderman.

At Sherburn, Mrs. Mitcheson, wife of W. M. esq.

At Sunderland, 25, Mrs. Jackson.—68, Mrs. Watson.

At South Shields, 48, Mrs. T. Wright.—39, Mr. James Richmond, deservedly respected.—52, Mr. Thomas Scorsby.—67, Mrs. Eleanor Young.—88, Mrs. Mary Hancock.

At North Shields, 46, Mr. Thos. Reed.—34, Mrs. Eliz. Green.—55, Mr. Stephen Mollison.—66, Mr. Oswald Matthewson.—92, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson.—48, Mr. Thomas Askell.—In Milburn-place, 35, Mr. William Miller.

At Darlington, 104, *Isabella Burnsides*.—Miss Tavers.—23, Mr. Thos. Dove.

At Bishopwearmouth, 45, Mr. John Richardson.—62, Mr. G. Nesbitt.

At Hexham, 36, Mrs. G. Carr.

At Tynemouth, 52, Mr. J. Hudson.

At Tweedmouth, 59, Mr. Robt. Spiers.

At Hartlepool, Mrs. Mary Ann Newbold, suddenly.

At West Auckland, Mrs. James, widow of James J. esq.—At the Barrow-bank, Wooler, 26, Walter Atkinson, esq. justly regretted.—At Blyth, 40, Mr. Wm. Bell.—At Easingwold, 98, the Rev. William Whitehead, vicar of Atwick and Mappleton, Yorkshire.—Miss Elizabeth Preston, deservedly esteemed.—At Linold's-wood, Corbridge, 29, Mr. Edward Charlton.—At Hunderthwaite, 78, Mr. James Bales.—At Mickleton, 72, Mrs. Mary Raine.—At

Staindrop, 61, Mr. William Unthank.—At Newbiggin, Mrs. Jane Easter.—At Wark, 46, Miss Elizabeth Nixon.—At Mickley, Mrs. J. Newton, regretted.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late Workington agricultural meeting, the president exhibited an experiment of twenty stitches of turnips, raised by three different manures; the first by dung from the midding, the second by vegetable and animal patent manure, the third by clay ashes. Those from ashes were decidedly the best, the long dung the second, and the patent manure considerably the worst.

Married.] Mr. Robert Thorpe, to Miss Harriet Kelson: Mr. John Rowell, to Miss M. Clayton: Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miss Agnes M'Cartney: Mr. William Fowler, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson: Mr. Thomas Frizzel, to Miss Jane Simpson: Mr. Thos. Nixon, to Miss Gilmour: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Daniel Wilson, of Carlisle, to Miss Mary Johnstone, of Woodside.—Mr. John James, of Highfield-moor, Crosby, to Miss Abigail Noble, of Carlisle.—Mr. William Proctor, of Melan, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Carlisle.—Mr. Alexander Crawford, of Dumfries, to Miss Jane Harrison, of Whitehaven.—At Brampton, Mr. W. Richardson, to Miss Jane Townley.—Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Keswick, to Mrs. Margaret Wright, of Penrith.—The Rev. Henry Thompson, minister of Barton, to Miss Sarah Sibson, of Parton.—Mr. Adam Johnstone, of Lockerby, to Miss Mary Murray, of Barklees.—Mr. Andrew Douglas, to Miss Mary Haymoor, both of Whitrigg.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Jollie.—52, Mr. Thomas Gash, of the Irish-gate.—In Botchergate, 92, Mr. Robert Sowerby.—In Rickerate, 84, Mrs. Taylor.

At Penrith, 46, Miss Mary Pearson.

At Wigton, 66, Mrs. Ann Sargeant.—Miss Margaret Smith.—Mrs. Elizabeth Windle.

At Kirkdale, Mr. John Rome, suddenly.

At Alston, 68, Mr. William Armstrong, deservedly respected.—At Hawkeshead, 19, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, of Kendal.—At Lockerby, Mr. Robert Lyon.—At Sandford, 30, Mr. Wm. Harrison.

YORKSHIRE.

Leeds was lately under the power of a tornado, which unroofed many houses: lifted several persons from the ground, and carried them to a considerable distance; forced along and whirled round two carts with horses in them; and tore up many trees. It was accompanied by a thick darkness, and a torrent of rain.

The following excellent plan has been adopted by the township of Northallerton:—an abstract of the annual accounts of the overseers of the poor is published, by which the parishioners may see, at one view.

view, a statement of the receipts and disbursements during each year.

A gift of 4000 yards of land, purchased at an expence of upwards of 1500*l.* was lately presented, without solicitation, for the extension of the General Infirmary at Leeds, by Richard Fountaine Wilson, esq. of Melton on the Hill.

A late *Leeds Mercury* states:—"In the examination taken on oath before the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Fitzwilliam,) and the magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire, at Wakefield, on Monday, the 16th of June, it appeared, that the informer, of the name of Oliver, was in the habit of taking a card from his pocket, and reading over an account of the physical force which, as he said, was ready to come into the field for the purpose of overturning the government; and, in order to give these returns an encouraging air, he in some places stated the numbers of insurgents so high as actually to exceed the whole population of the places named in his list. According to this wretch's return, 40,000 men were ready to rise in Leeds, 30,000 at Wakefield, from 40 to 50,000 at Nottingham, from 60 to 70,000 at Birmingham, and in London about 140,000. For the veracity of this statement, however incredible it may appear, we appeal, (says the Editor,) to the magistrates themselves."

The Rockingham coach was lately thrown over between Carlton on Trent and Sutton, Notts. about two o'clock in the morning, when one of the passengers, Mr. Picklin, a livery-stable-keeper in Piccadilly, was killed on the spot, a soldier had two ribs broken, another passenger had his shoulder dislocated, and the coachman was seriously injured.

The seventy-fourth Methodist Conference assembled lately in Carver-street chapel, Sheffield. The following is the list of preachers and members, as stated in Conference:—

Number of members in the Methodist Connexion.	
In Great Britain	193,670
Ireland.....	21,031
France, and other parts of Europe.....	175
Africa, India, and New South Wales	241
West Indies	20,288
British America	2,224
Total	237,629
Travelling preachers in Great Britain and Ireland.....	713
Missionaries	103
	238,445
Increase 14,000!	
Married.] Mr. Wm. Harrison, of York, to Miss Ann Potts, of North Ferriby.—Mr. William Ferrand, of York, to Miss	

Ann Holliday, of Malton.—Mr. Casson, to Miss Mary Frances Wood, both of Hull.—Mr. William Hopkin, of Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Ainley, of Staniforth.—Mr. John Elam, merchant, to Miss Roberts: Mr. William Hick, to Miss Jane Atkinson: Mr. John Gilpin, merchant, to Miss Maria Lester: Mr. James Broadbelt, to Miss Elizabeth Scott: Mr. John Horsfall, to Miss Susannah Render: Mr. Thos. Craven, to Miss Coultate: all of Leeds.—Mr. Evers, to Miss Maria Walker, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Alexander Place, to Miss Mary Brown, both of Halifax.—William Armitage, esq. of Farnley-hall, to Miss Charlotte Wormald, of Leeds.—J. Wilson, esq. of Belton, to Mrs. Skelbeck, of Nether Poppleton.—Capt. William Rhodes, of the 19th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Smith, of Bramhope.—The Rev. George Ireland, of Horsforth, to Miss Ann Bentley, of Wakefield.—Mr. Joshua Asquith, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Dixon, of Morley.—Mr. Joseph Senior, to Miss Ann Coldwell, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Joseph Pollard, to Miss Eliz. Monnsey, of Halifax.—Mr. William Scott, jun. to Miss Clarkson, both of Earlsbenton.—Mr. Wm. Blenkin, of Rowlston, to Miss Harriet Holt, of Moor Town.—Mr. Wm. Tranter, to Miss Sarah Hawkrige, both of Pateley-bridge.—Mr. Benjamin Barrett, to Miss Osborne, both of Eastby.—The Rev. William Lawson, vicar of Māsham and Kirby Malzeard, to Miss Barrow, of Southwell.—Mr. Wm. Barkwell, to Miss Mary Ann Shufflebotham, both of Bailton.

Died.] At Hull, Lieut. Ogle, of the 33d regt. of foot.—55, Mr. Martin Barnby.—85, Mrs. Farrow.—55, Mr. Thos. Burton.

At Leeds, on the Far-bank, Mr. Benj. Gowland.—Mrs. Staley.—Mr. J. Thorp, one of the Society of Friends.—51, Mrs. Mary Carr.—In Providence row, Mr. Shaw, of the firm of Sadler and Shaw.—Mrs. White.

At Scarborough, Mr. Wm. Ainsworth. At Wakefield, 58, Miss Susannah Iveson. 54, Mrs. E. Taylor.

At Beverley, 63, Mr. Ivison, regretted.—Mr. Brian Wardell.

At Halifax, Mr. William Shreeve, suddenly.—Mrs. Mary Green.

At Pontefract, 28, Mr. Joseph Linley.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Hicks, wife of the Rev. T. H.

At Tadcaster, 75, Mr. Charles Knowles, justly regretted.

At Wetherby, Mrs. E. Oates.

At Skipton, Mr. Thomas Reynolds.—At Barnsley, 30, the Rev. Henry Sutcliffe, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Fradd.—At Cottingham, 70, Mrs. Marr, of Skidby.—32, the Rev. T. T. Whitaker.—At Hedon, 79, Mrs. J. Brown, deservedly regretted.—At Tockwith, 19, Miss Mary Lindow.—At Farnley, 84, Mr. Samuel Farrar, much respected.—At Littleton, 71, Mrs. Ibbotson,

hotson, widow of the Rev. Adam I. vicar of Garton.—At Salterhebble, 70, Mr. John Firth, deservedly lamented.—At Welden, 61, Mrs. Bywater.—At Brotherton, Mrs. Acaster.—At Airton, Richard Taylor, esq. esteemed.

LANCASHIRE.

The calendar of the late Lancashire assizes contained the names of 101 prisoners; no less than THIRTY-SEVEN received SENTENCE OF DEATH, six for murders of the blackest description—John Nuttall for the murder of a young woman, his sweetheart, who was pregnant by him; Henry Scholfield for poisoning two children belonging to a woman he cohabited with; and James Ashfield, David Ashfield, brothers, James Ashfield, son to the former, and W. Holden, for the murder of two women at Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 26th of April. This case was one of the most horrid ever recorded. The three latter entered the house of Mr. Littlewood, where the two women lived, one aged seventy and the other twenty, in the absence of the owner, (the elder Ashfield keeping watch,) and after cruelly murdering them by beating out their brains with a poker and cleaver, robbed the house of 160*l*. Although convicted on the clearest evidence, they all, in the strongest possible language, invoked God and protested their innocence. The two former confessed their guilt; but the other four suffered, declaring their innocence to the last moment.

The reputed Manchester conspirators, usually called the *Blanketeers*, have been discharged from their confinement at Lancaster, without even the form of a trial, the government be unable or unwilling to prosecute them to conviction. And thus end all the Lancashire plots!—*Leeds Mercury*.

The following is given as fact in a late Manchester Chronicle:—Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities by resetting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dumfries has re-planted them six different times this season, without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones at every raising, than the former ones. His plants have still on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may still continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had so for six weeks past.

A national school is building at Lancaster, which MATTHEW POPE, esq. of Whitehaven, has endowed by a gift of 2000*l*. This public-spirited and generous man has also endowed two others, one with 3000*l*. and another with 2000*l*. They will remain monuments of his glory, and we hope his example will not be solitary.

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Married.] Mr. John Smith, to Miss Maria Aspinall: Mr. Bernard Cohen, to Miss Harriet Ashton: Mr. Wood, to Miss Baxter: Mr. Thomas Grenville, to Miss Jane Hall: Mr. Lee, to Miss Hartley: Mr. J. Holgate, to Miss Hannah Garnett: all of Manchester.—Mr. Richard Salter, of Salford, to Miss Boodle, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Walton, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Lees, of Kirkdale.—Mr. M'Mellan, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Haughton, of Cranshaw-hall.—Mr. John Coventry, to Miss Hannah Allcott: Mr. Wm. Johnson, to Miss M'Cartney: Mr. Wm. Fleetwood, to Miss Davies: Mr. John Mottram, to Miss Frances Rounthwaite, of Castle-street: Mr. Robert Wilton, to Miss Margaret Huson: Mr. S. W. Lloyd, to Miss Glover: Mr. Penlington, to Miss Robinson: Mr. Donald Campbell, to Miss Rebecca Schwind: all of Liverpool.—J. C. Levy, esq. of Charleston, to Miss Fauny Yates, of Liverpool.—Mr. Edmund Redfarn, of Rochdale, to Miss Mary Kilshaw, of Liverpool.—Mr. Brockbank, to Miss Walmsby, both of Wigan.—Mr. Wm. Lee, of Horwich Chapel, to Miss Simms, of Old Swinford.—John Drinkwater, esq. of Prestwich, to Miss Ellen Hyde, of Ardwick.—J. B. Cole, esq. of Kirkland-hall, to Miss Louisa Grimshaw, of Preston.

Died.] At Lancaster, 63, Mrs. Ann Wrathell, regretted.—Mr. A. Hayes.—64, Mrs. J. Clarkson.

At Manchester, in Longmell-gate, 44, Mrs. Jane Foster.—In Cateaton-street, 26, Miss Tomlinson.—In King-street, 73, Wm. Mayor, esq.—30, Miss Ann Bewdley, suddenly.—Samuel Gardner, esq.

At Wheat-hill, Salford, 67, Mrs. Ann Barton, deservedly esteemed.

At Liverpool, 37, Mr. William Smith, deservedly esteemed.—57, Miss Chevers.—In Chester-street, 61, Mr. Thos. Lunt, respected.—75, Mr. Arthur Joynson.—In Paradise-street, Miss Martha Haywood, regretted.—In Leeds' street, 56, Mr. Wm. Wilson, suddenly.—In Cockspur-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Balmer.—63, Mr. James Affleck, liquor-merchant.—In Tythebarn-street, 88, Mrs. Barbara Walmsley.—In Great Crosshall-street, Mrs. Anna Grundy.—In Cazneau-street, Joseph Towndrow, esq. of the firm of Towndrow, Humphreys, and Co.

At Rochdale, 48, the Rev. William Horton, M. A. curate of Ashworth, and a justice of the peace for the county.

At Garston, 73, Mr. Hughes, late of Shrewsbury.—At Broughton, Mrs. Hardman, late of King-street, Manchester.—At Sephton, 62, the Rev. Thos. Johnson, justly esteemed.—At Stock Brook-mill, Oldham, 24, Mr. James Smelthurst, deservedly esteemed.

CHESHIRE.

By the late grand jury of Cheshire, it was resolved, That the salt duties are a
O o fertile

fertile source of fraud and theft; that their repeal would in various ways extend the use and consumption of salt; promote and assist the operations of agriculture; augment the demand for labour and industry; diminish the poor-rates, and be a most desirable relief to all classes of the community, especially the lower orders.

Married.] Mr. W. Williams, to Miss Maria Walley: Mr. S. Leet, to Miss Rowlands: Col. Hicks, to Miss Brittain: all of Chester.—Mr. Henry Owen, to Miss Hannah Cheetham, both of Stockport.—Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Lomas, of Bollington.—The Rev. John Jackson, A.M. to Miss Molineux, of Macclesfield.—Mr. Thos. Guest, of Preston-brook, to Miss Antwis, of Sutton-mills.—Mr. Thomas Blair, to Miss Frances Bridge, late of Frodsham.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Richard Dean.

At Stockport, Mrs. R. Mullis.

At Runcorn, Mrs. W. Wright, suddenly.

At the Harbour, near Nantwich, Mr. Foster.

At Quarry-bank, Mrs. Jane Gray, of Bath.—At Stocks, Staley-wood, 74, the Rev. James Cooke, M.A. formerly of Catharine-hall, Cambridge. His name will be long distinguished by his numerous mechanical inventions in agriculture and in manufactures, and especially by those applicable to the drill husbandry.

DERBYSHIRE.

Four criminals were lately executed at Derby, for setting fire to certain hay and corn stacks, the property of Winfield Halton, esq. of Southwingfield.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. John Evans, A.M. to Mrs. Marianne Wolsely, widow of the Rev. Robert W.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss Collar, both of Chesterfield.—The Rev. M. W. Staines, B.A. to Miss Elizabeth Roe, of Bakewell.—Mr. Henry Sills, of Ilkeston, to Miss S. Attenborough, of Spondon.—Mr. Joseph Lancashire, of Long Eaton, to Miss Martha Gratton, of Draycott.—Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Matlock, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Derby, 56, Robert Longdon, one of the Society of Friends.

At Ashborne, 63, Mrs. Brooks.

At Stone Gravels, Mrs. Scaif.—At Ockbrook, 30, Mr. Joseph Grundy.—At Risby-hall, 77, Mrs. Hall.—At Sawley, 65, Mrs. Parkinson, deservedly respected.—At Radbourne, Miss Catharine Taylor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The manufacturers of this county have very properly advanced the wages of the frame-knitters.

Married.] Mr. William Simpson, to Miss Parr: Mr. Owen, to Miss H. Parr: Mr. Robert Newbery, to Mrs. Silverwood: Mr. Henson, to Miss Beresford: Mr. Hedderley, to Mrs. Fox: all of Nottingham.—

John Pearson, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Anne Creswell, of Stratford upon Avon.—Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Williamson, of New Radford.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Sarah Seymour, of Newark.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Ann Harrison, both Snenton.—Mr. Joseph Mathers, to Mrs. Ratcliff, both of Basford.—Mr. Moss, of Culverton, to Miss Colclough, of Heanor.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Rutland-street, 66, Mr. J. Roberts.—In Portland-place, 67, Mr. George Dickisson.—On the High-pavement, 79, William Smith, esq. justly regretted.—In St. James's-street, 46, Mr. William Smith, deservedly respected.—In Pilcher-street, 68, Mrs. Sarah Ingram.—74, Mrs. E. Moore.—In Portland-buildings, 63, Mr. Thomas Ward.—23, Mrs. R. Renshaw, regretted.

At Newark, 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.—68, Mrs. Wigginton.—23, Mr. George Langley.—48, Mrs. Ramsden, suddenly.—66, Mr. James Pepper.—66, Mr. J. C. Pailthorpe.

At Beeston, 25, Mr. John Stenson, regretted.—At Wilford, 85, Mr. J. Deverill.—At Popplewick, James Robinson, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The small-pox has been prevalent in Holbeach, and by inoculation. The professional gentlemen of the place, on its first appearance, determined to promote only vaccination, but a number of infatuated people inoculated their own and their neighbours' children with the *small-pox*!

William Longland, convicted at the late Lincoln assizes, of counselling and abetting the burglary at Miss Morgan's, at Grantham, and whose execution was respited for fourteen days, lately suffered the sentence of the law. He ascended the platform with great firmness, and joined in prayer; but protested his innocence of the plot to the last, saying he was a murdered man.—*Rockingham*.

Married.] Mr. John Hannah, to Miss Jane Capparn, both of Lincoln.—Mr. George Drew, of Louth, to Miss Isabella Hodgson, of the Leazes.—Mr. W. Eggleston, to Miss Waite, both of Grantham.—Mr. Beardsell, of Stamford, to Miss D. Clarke, of Wisbech.—Mr. John Pell, of Alford, to Miss Jane Cook, of Hull.

Died.] At Stamford, 52, Mrs. Leah Stewart, widow of Richard S. M.D.

At Gainsborough, 62, Mr. E. Winship.

At Elsham-hall, Miss Frances Ann Corbett.—At Leghorn, 100, William Portus.—At South Ferriby, 52, Mrs. King.—At Eagle-hall, 71, Mr. Thomas Bunby.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Charles Down, to Miss Jane Smith: Mr. John Townsend Orme, to Miss Burton: Mr. Hackett, to Miss Howse: Mr. Francis Bestow, jun. to Miss Thornton: Mr. J. Newman, to Miss Eliz. Grundy: Mr. B. Payne, to Miss Barrars: all of Leicester.—Mr. Marshall, of Leicester,

cester, to Miss Letitia Howard, of Nottingham.—Mr. Samuel Clay, to Miss Mary Hornby, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. Belamy, to Miss Eliza Turtle, of Hinckley.—George Tryon, esq. of Murcott, to Miss Catherine Ivory, of Clifton.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Clark, both of Bisbrook.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Abbott, of the Humberstone-gate.

At Loughborough, 77, Mr. Abraham Pemberton.—Mrs. Rose.—61, Mr. John Stone.

At Sileby, Mr. Barradel, suddenly.—At Oadby, Mr. C. Dumclow.—At Rothley, 85, Mr. John Pryor.—At Evington, 68, Mr. George Loseby.—At Blaby, 72, Mrs. W. Bent.—At Sheepshead, 72, Mr. Cumberland, regretted.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The late Mr. Newton, of Litchfield, left property of the value of 25,000*l.* to be disposed of by trustees, appointed by him, to charitable purposes, at their discretion. These gentlemen distributed to different public charities, donations to the amount of 15,000*l.* and have recently fulfilled the benevolent intentions of the donor, by bestowing the remaining 10,000*l.* in a similar manner.

Two soldiers, named Hall and Morrison, were, at the late Stafford assizes, convicted of robbery, and ordered for execution. They were prosecuted by a bricklayer's labourer, who swore that they knocked him down and robbed him in the church-yard of Wolverhampton, on the 23rd of July; and the evidence of the woman, in whose house they resided, went to prove that they did not sleep at home that night. It appeared, subsequently to the conviction, that the soldiers did take 1*s.* 1*d.* which fell from the prosecutor's pocket while he was wrestling with Hall, but had no intention of felony; and that Read had no idea of indicting them, until he was instigated by the keeper of a house of correction, with the view of gaining the reward, called "*blood-money*," which was accordingly pocketed by Read and the said keeper, to the amount of 80*l.* The case having been fully established, and laid before Lord Sidmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Guard, a respectable clergyman, he granted a respite; and the men, who bear good characters, have since been liberated.—The money, expended upon rewards for capital convictions in 1793, was 7770*l.* in 1815 it amounted to 18,000*l.*

Married.] Mr. J. Lawley, of Stafford, to Miss Ruth Pugh, of Westbromwich.—Mr. Robert Heys, of Newcastle, to Miss Ellen Warburton, of Manchester.—Mr. C. Barker, of Leek, to Miss Mary Palmer, of Lane End.—Mr. Richard Heath, of Stoke, to Miss Sarah Brooks.—Mr. Joseph Hollinshead, of Huddersfield, to Miss Elizabeth Sweatmore, of Stoke.—John Creswell, esq. of Burton on the Wolds, to Miss Elizabeth

Hyde, of Quorndon.—Mr. John Whittaker, of Lane End, to Miss Townsend, of Burton Grange.—Mr. Richard Johnson, jun. of Lane End, to Miss Mary Knight, of Rough-close.—Charles Salt, esq. to Miss Margaret Pipe Wolferstan, of Statfold.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. A. Hoskins.—55, Mr. Fisher, an ingenious architect.

At Litchfield, Mr. Bird, senior alderman.

At Stone, Mr. John Gothard, deservedly lamented.

At Leek, 89, Mrs. Davenport.—73, Mr. George Cope.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Thomas.

At Bilston, 31, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. James Dean.

Mrs. Hugo Meynell, sister of the Marchioness of Hertford, who, when in the act of alighting from her phaeton, at her seat in Staffordshire, missed the footstep, and fell to the ground upon her head, when her right temple coming in contact with a stone, she was killed upon the spot.

At Penkhull, 92, Mr. Daniel Cotton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Leamington Spa has been unusually full of company of the most distinguished families.

The public-spirited inhabitants of Birmingham continue their humane attention to the tragical case of MARY ASHFORD. The editor of the *Litchfield Mercury*, with a laudable regard to public feeling, lately inserted a plan of the scite and its vicinity; and we learn from his paper, and otherwise, that the affair is likely to be re-heard in a court of law, in the form of an appeal from her brother, as her male-heir, supported by further and corrected evidence. The poverty of parties and of relatives often, however, operates in such cases to obstruct the attainment of exemplary satisfaction; but in this instance we learn that a subscription has been, or will be, set on foot to defray the unavoidable law expenses attending the further prosecution of the enquiry. Great praise is due to Mr. BEDFORD and the other magistrates of Birmingham for their zeal on this interesting subject, and also to several country gentlemen and clergymen who reside in the vicinity of Erdington, Sutton, and Castle Bromwich.

Married.] Mr. Henry Downing, to Miss Anne Packwood.—Mr. John Chataway, of Lench-street, to Miss Martha Dickenson, of Great Brooke-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. John White, of Birmingham, to Miss Jane Heatley, of Manchester.—Mr. Benjamin Bradley, of the Crescent, Birmingham, to Miss Wild, of Middlewich.—Mr. R. Brinton, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Rudder, of Bristol.—Mr. Robert Newbald, of Coventry, to Miss Ann Rodgers, of Sheffield.—Richard Holland Gorde, esq. of Allesley, to Miss Elizabeth Parkin, of Great Ormond-street, London.

Died.] At Warwick, 48, Mrs. Hall.—39, Mr. Richard Perks, suddenly.

At Birmingham, 64, the Rev. Jehoida Brewer, regretted.—Miss Eliza Spooner, of Elmdon.—In Hill-street, 74, Mr. Thos. Wilcox, justly esteemed.—In Bell-street, Miss Sarah Lloyd.—In Steelhouse-lane, 72, Mr. William Venn.—In Water-street, Mr. Thomas Davis.

At Coventry, John Arthur, esq. late captain in the 38th regiment of foot.

At Henley, Richard Sumpter, esq. of Histon-hall, Cambridgeshire.

At Erdington, 27, Miss Sarah Carter.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shropshire assizes an action was brought by Mr. Charles Broster, printer and publisher of the "North Wales Gazette," against Mr. John Fletcher, publisher of the "Chester Chronicle," for a libel contained in a paragraph of Fletcher's paper, charging him with a misapplication of the former proprietors' money: this assertion was proved, but the plaintiff, being the first aggressor, obtained a verdict of only one shilling damages. Mr. Dauncey, for the plaintiff, commenced his case by a general attack on all Newspapers. He "could not help noticing (he said) the abominable licences Newspapers in general take of libelling any man who may chance to fall under their notice, by the insertion of statements of any kind whatever. There is no action in private or public life—there is no anecdote, however trifling, which is not seized by the proprietors of these vehicles of slander, and crammed into their columns for the sordid purpose of extending their sale." To which the editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle acutely replies:—"That, as Mr. Dauncey has rambled out of his cause to make an attack upon Newspapers generally, we take leave, on behalf of our brother proprietors, to deny the truth of his accusations. Whether Mr. D. has formed his own taste, as well as his opinion of the slanderous temper of Newspapers, by the perusal of the Morning Post, the Statesman, and the Whig, we shall not take upon us to determine; but shall merely say, that he assumes rather too much when he founds a general charge against three hundred Newspapers, because his knowledge, perhaps, extends only to three or four of the worst and most unprincipled that are printed. Granting that Newspapers are mere 'vehicles for slander,' and therefore a 'great evil in this country,' there is yet another evil—far more fatal to the cause of truth and justice—and we wish Mr. D. had alluded to it: we mean the unbridled licence assumed by a counsel in our courts of justice, on his cross-examination of a timid witness—the sneering, insulting, and flip-pant hints thrown upon his opponents in every cause, and even on their attorneys.

'There is no action in private life, no anecdote, however trifling, which is not seized upon,' by such a counsel, in order to bias the jury, to abash and entangle the witness, to distort the evidence, and to fix upon individuals such insinuations as may be painfully remembered by themselves, and perhaps never afterwards forgotten by their enemies and acquaintance."

Married.] Mr. William France, to Miss Mary Yeomans, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Edward Cooke, of Wellington, to Miss Forster, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Thos. Foreacre, of Powis Castle, to Miss Evans, of Ludlow.—Mr. Daniel Edmunds, of Madeley, to Miss Rhoda Morris, of Stafford.—The Rev. Robert Mayor, vicar of Shawbury, to Miss Charlotte Bickerstith, of Everton.—The Rev. Benjamin Ward, of Tong-park, to Miss Mary Meers.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 88, Mr. Andrew M'Acaster.

At Oswestry, 46, Mr. George Yates.

At Ludlow, 77, Mr. J. Jones, respected.

At Madeley, 29, Miss Spruce.

At Ketley, 60, Mr. Parker.—At Middle, Miss Harriet Turner.—At Bagley, Francis Reynolds, esq.—At Upton Magna, Mr. Thomas Elsmere, suddenly, highly respected.—At Moreton Corbet, 82, Mrs. Hazledine, deservedly esteemed.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A Gas-light Company is established at Worcester, for lighting that city.

Married.] The Rev. T. C. Patrick, M.A. to Miss Elizabeth Field, of Worcester.—Mr. G. A. Walker, of Kennington-terrace, to Miss F. A. Chamberlain, of Worcester.—Mr. John Craddock, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth Lincott, of Clifton.—Mr. William Ockley, of Suckley, to Miss Jane Brewer, of Bishop's Froome.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. B. Yate.—64, Mr. Giles.

At Bewdley, 36, Mrs. Cawood, wife of the Rev. John C. deservedly regretted.

At Wodmanton, 21, Miss A. Cowcher.

At Gannow Green, 92, Mrs. Wilkes.—

At Broadway, Mr. John Stanley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford assizes, in a cause Mead v. Edwards, the plaintiff recovered from the defendant a penalty of 100*l.* for having, while he filled the office of overseer, supplied the poor of the parish with wheat and other articles, for his own profit; in violation of an Act passed in the 55th year of his present majesty, chap. 137, sec. 6.

Married.] Mr. Laxton, of Potton, to Miss Alice Dean, of Thorpe.

Died.] At Hereford, in Bye-street, Mrs. Pitt, widow of the Rev. J. P.—Miss Emma Letitia Griffith, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins.

At Leominster, 27, Mr. J. Woodhouse.

At the Cleve, near Ross, Miss Susan Jones.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The first meeting of a benevolent society was lately held in Bristol to commemorate the birth-day of that good and exemplary man, RICHARD REYNOLDS, who, like LULLABHY and PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, the modern Banian merchants, administered the vast gains of successful commerce in satisfying want and assuaging distress. It appeared, that 800*l.* had been distributed by the society within the year, and that 1000*l.* had accumulated, for which there was no demand. The report on the Bristol institutions reminded its auditors of Governor Forbes' account of Surat, and other commercial cities of the East, which are in like manner filled with hospitals and benevolent establishments to relieve every species of suffering. The Rev. Dr. Thorpe preached a fine sermon on the occasion; and some excellent speeches, honourable to the philanthropic spirit of this opulent city, were delivered after dinner by Messrs. Smith, Day, Platt, Elwin, Harford, Carpenter, Fripp, &c.

The Gazette of the 10th ult. contains a declaration, that Bristol is a fit and proper port for the deposit of goods imported from the East Indies, under the provision of the 53*d* Geo. III. cap. 55.

Richard Turner, John Whittingham, and Richard Heath, convicted at the late Gloucester assizes for being concerned in the murder of Richard Thompson, were lately executed at Gloucester. William Turner, who actually committed the murder, has not yet been taken into custody. The three men protested their innocence to the last.

Married.] M. Lawrence Grundy, of Bristol, to Miss Elizabeth Millard, of Abbot's Leigh.—Mr. B. Langar, to Miss Mary Luce, of Bristol.—At Clifton, Lieut. Edward Jenkins, of the royal navy, to Miss Julia Nash.—Mr. William Case, of Clifton, to Miss Powell, of Dowry-place, Hotwells.—Robert Cooper, esq. of Matson-house, to Miss Wallington, of Dursley.—Charles Tyler, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss Emma Ward, of Chester-place, Kennington.—Mr. Edwards, of Cardiff, to Miss Mary-Ann Sneed, of Monmouth.—Mr. David Richards, of Colford, to Miss Mary Richards, of Mitcheldean.—Mr. T. Witchell, of Tetbury, to Miss Mary Warne.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Benjamin Davis.—In Barton-street, Mrs. Mills, widow of Thomas M. esq.—In Westgate-street, Miss Barber.—In Montague-street, 34, Miss Jane Mary Chapman.

At Bristol, in Cumberland-street, 72, Mrs. Mary Hassell.—In Broad Weir, 25, Mr. Francis Morgan.—In Duke-street, Mr. Watkins.—In Cumberland-street, Mrs. E. Webb.—In Kent-square, Mr. J. C. Rose, merchant.

At Cheltenham, 70, Mr. William Roberts, of Farnley, Yorkshire, justly la-

mented.—Mrs. Stiles, deservedly regretted.—Miss Margaret Hodgson.

At Monmouth 40, Mr. Evans.

At Chepstow, Mrs. Bell.

At Hadnock-house, Mrs. E. Griffin, widow of the Rev. P. G. LL.D. rector of Warnford, Hants.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Joy, of Oxford, to Miss Martha Phene, of Southgate.—Mr. Edward Knight, of London, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, of Witney.—Mr. Thos. Hitchings, of Basinghall-street, London, to Miss Sarah Sendry, of Oxford.—Mr. R. Rickford, jun. of Henley-on-Thames, to Miss Caroline Blandy, of Prosperous, near Hungerford.—Mr. Joseph Seymour, of Thame, to Miss Elizabeth Quarterman, of Denton.

Died.] At Oxford, 23, Mr. Richard Purdue.—29, Mrs. Colcutt, of St. Aldate's.—In St. Giles's, 84, Mrs. Ann Howard, deservedly regretted.

At Banbury, Mrs. Sabin.

At New Woodstock, 51, Mr. Francis Bellenger.

At Bird-place, Remenham, 72, Barrett March, esq.—At Godstow, 56, Mr. Jeremiah Bishop.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] Mr. F. Hawes, to Miss Hickson, both of Reading.—J. Taylor, esq. to Miss Gillmore, of Wantage.

Died.] At Abingdon, 25, Mr. Charles Lloyd, of Newbury.—73, Mr. Christopher Keen, justly respected.

At Farnley, 47, the Rev. T. Powys, rector.—At Chesham, Francis Kingston, esq.—At Taplow, Miss Spooner, sister to Mrs. Wilberforce.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

The Bedfordshire magistrates have, very properly, directed all publicans within the county, to affix in their houses a printed abstract of the penalties against tippling, drunkenness, gaming, and profane swearing; and as often as it is defaced, to apply to the clerk of the petty sessions for a new copy.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. William Medland, to Miss Mary Alington, of Bailey-hall.—William Thompson Turtle, esq. of Buntingford, to Miss Frances Bonner, of Fleet-street, London.—Thomas Jones, esq. of Ware, to Mrs. J. M. Winn, widow of Captain W. C. Winn.—Mr. Heard, to Miss Julia Flack, both of Ware.—Mr. T. Peggram, of Buntingford, to Miss Maria Prettyman, of Walworth.

Died.] At Bedford, T. Cockman, esq. an alderman of that corporation.—The Rev. Charles Abbott, D.D. vicar of Oakley and Goldington.

At Cheshunt, 21, Miss Martha March.

At Ampthill, Mr. Stone.—At Olley Grange, 42, Mr. Crawley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Blackstead, of Peterborough, to Miss Hopkins, of Uppingham.—

At

At Peterborough, John P. Ridout, esq. of Christchurch, to Miss Elizabeth Warwick, of Standgrove.—John Warwick, esq. to Miss Mary Sutton, both of Standgrove.—Mr. John Lucas, of Scaldwell, to Mrs. Morden, of St. Neots.

Died.] The Rev. H. Jones, 79, vicar of Houghton-cum-Bradfield.—At Orlingbury, 54, Elizabeth Susannah Frederica, born Countess of Wartensleben, wife of the Rev. John Whitehouse, rector of Orlingbury.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The commissioners under the Eau Brink Drainage Acts have obtained a loan of 15,000*l.* from government; and this work, deemed so essential to the drainage of the fens, and improvement of navigation between Cambridge and Lynn, will be speedily commenced.

Married.] Mr. Reddish, to Miss Susan Clarke, both of Wisbech.—Mr. Robert Abbott, of Wisbech, to Miss Mary Peacock, of West Walton.—Mr. Debede, jun. of Soham, to Miss Fairman, of Bishop Stortford.

Died.] At Cambridge, 38, Mrs. Lewis.—65, William Hollick, esq. deservedly esteemed.—71, Robert White, esq. upwards of thirty years town-clerk.

The Rev. Thomas Hickford, M.A. vicar of Trumpington and Melbourn.—The Rev. John William Rose, M.A. rector of Papworth Everard.

NORFOLK.

The election of sheriff for Norwich took place lately, when there was a strong contest.—Mr. George Harvey, nephew to the recorder, and one of the members for the city, was the ministerial candidate; and the other, Mr. John Lovick, citizen and haberdasher, a zealous friend of reform. At the close of the poll the numbers were: for Mr. Lovick, 807—Mr. Harvey, 718—Majority, 89.

The Lady of Dr. E. Rigby, physician of Norwich, was lately delivered at his house at Framingham, of three sons and a daughter who by the last accounts were all living.

Married.] Mr. Riches, to Mrs. Rivett.—Mr. J. Aldis, to Mrs. Cann: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Walker, of Norwich, to Miss Matilda Barber, of Fressingfield.—N. L. Young, M.D. of Barbadoes, to Miss Marianne Charlotte Cooper, of Yarmouth.—Joseph Gurney, of Earlham, to Jane Bisbeck, of Lynn, both of the Society of Friends.—Capt. Maughn, R.N. to Miss Vargett, of Lynn.—Lieut. Henry Clarke, R.N. to Miss Skepper, of Oulton-hall.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. John Large, engineer.—63, Mr. John Ninham, an ingenious artist.—40, Mr. Chastiney.—24, Miss Sarah Maria Robberds.—46, Mr. J. Fox, deservedly respected.

At Yarmouth, 82, Mrs. Ann Vincent.—45, Mr. John Spelman.—30, Mr. Goffin.

At Lynn, 27, Mr. W. S. Forster, merchant.—28, Mr. Ranson.—Mrs. Shenstone.

At Fakenham, 49, Mr. William Howlett: and the day after, 40, Mrs. Howlett, both deservedly respected.

At Burfield-hall, 57, Randall Burroughes, esq.

At Gorleston, 43, Lieut. Edmund Bennett, R.N.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Payne, of Ipswich, to Mrs. Askew, of London.—Lieut. F. P. Montague, R.N. to Miss Eleanor Everard, of Lowestoft.—Mr. John Fenn, of Woodbridge, to Miss Paine, of Waldringfield.—At Wickham-market, George Roddam, esq. M.D. to Miss Mary Everitt, of Walton.—Mr. William Qulton, to Miss Colchester, both of Needham.—The Rev. Joseph Fenn, to Miss Sarah Finch, both of Sudbury.—Mr. Robert Fuller, of Elmswell, to Miss Ranson, of Woolpit.

Died.] At Ipswich, 85, Mr. Tayer.—Mrs. Brooks.

At Beccles, Miss Bohun, daughter of G. W. B. B. esq.

At Brandon, 65, Mrs. H. Steward.

At Clare, 49, Mrs. W. Bloomfield.

At Needham Market, 58, the Rev. W. C. Uvedale, rector of that parish, and vicar of Wenhamston.—At Winesham, Mr. Joseph Catt.—At Hadleigh, Mrs. Mills.—At Walton, 63, Mrs. Boydon.—At Debenham, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Hurn, vicar.—At Earl Stanhome, 61, Mr. J. Hines.

At Hopton, 65, the Rev. George Stone, an active magistrate, and justly esteemed.—At Rushmere, 24, Mr. John Durrant, suddenly.

ESSEX.

Mr. Dixon, a respectable brewer at Chelmsford, was lately found dead on the road between Ingatestone and Chelmsford, with a severe contusion on one side of his head: his pocket-book, containing bank-notes to a large amount, and a considerable sum in cash, were in his pockets. It is supposed that he fell from his horse in a fit.

Married.] Mr. Wilmhurst, of Colchester, to Miss Ann Kingdon, of Exeter.—At Saffron Walden, Mr. S. Robinson, to Miss Catlin.—S. Lozell, esq. of Bradwell-hall, to Miss Sarah Roper, of Stowupland.—At Mistley, Louis Agassiz, esq. to the widow of Isaac Phillebrown, esq.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. John Carter.—At Harwich, Mrs. Root.—46, Mr. Philip Freshfield, one of the Capital Burgesses of that corporation.

At Castle Hedingham, 56, Mrs. Susan Gregory, widow of the Rev. R. G.

At Creetang-parsonage, 31, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. B. G. Heath.

At Lawford Cottage, the Rev. E. Boggis, rector of Huntlesham.

KENT.

A galley, belonging to the schooner pioneer, at Deal, being on the look out, it suddenly came on to blow a hurricane, and the

the galley being struck by a sea, it washed the whole of the crew overboard, when six out of seven perished.

Married.] Mr. Simon Sayer, to Mrs. Jones, both of Dover. — Mr. Charles Burner, R.N. to Miss Catherine Baker, of the Dock-yard, Chatham. — Mr. Cook, of Sandwich. — At Chatham, Lieut. John Elgie, 34th regt. to Miss Anna Maria Morse of Noakes. — Mr. J. Humphrey, of Ashford, to Miss Ann How, of Canterbury. — Mr. Peter Sanders, jun. of Upstreet, to Miss Martha Gurr, of Tenterden. — Mr. John Stringer, to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, both of Elham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Cogan's-house, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Thomas Johnson. — 57, Mr. James Grant, of King's Bridge.

At Dover, 37, Mrs. Hambrook. — 31, Mrs. Hendry.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Russell.

At Rochester, in College-yard, 57, Mrs. Stone.

At Chatham, on the Brook, 50, Miss Murton. — Mr. Edward Merritt, a drawing master of considerable talent. — The son of Mr. Richards, engineer, whose head was nearly severed from his body by the fall of part of a steam engine.

At Sandwich, 90, Mrs. Smithers, wife of Augustine S. esq.

SUSSEX.

The Regent made two voyages in the royal yacht from Brighton. In the last he went on the French coast and was out three days and nights.

The magistrates of Brighton have put a stop to the gambling and loo tables, at the various public places, in consequence of the exposure of a system of fraudulent gambling which had been practised on the premises of Walker the librarian. A firm whose names were O'Mara, Pollet, Morley, and Clarke, lately engaged a man, named Wright, to act as a punter to a table called *Noir, rouge, tout le deux*; it was placed in a room over Walker's library, where a rent was paid of twelve guineas per week. Here a person having lost 125*l.* a plan was laid to make him drunk, and defraud him by a false table; but Wright, the punter acquainted the gentleman with their intention, who left the room at the moment the firm thought he was in their power.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Penny, of Poole, to Miss Horne, of Arundel, both of the Society of Friends. — Mr. Samuel Howell, of Brighton, to Miss Elizabeth Stafford, of Bishopwearmouth. — Thomas Bartholomew, esq. of Crawley-lodge, to Miss Charlotte Wright, of Gloucester-place, Camden-town. — James Tattersall, M.D. of Westbourne, to the widow of Col. Taylor. — Mr. Charles Gore Collins, of London, to Miss E. Loud, of Tarring.

Died.] At Midhurst, Joshua Whiting, esq. R.N. regretted.

HAMPSHIRE.

A party of twenty persons, passengers on board the *Mary Ann*, for New York, proceeded in a boat to Yarmouth, where they continued some time, on their return to the ship owing to a strong wind and tide, the boat was forced under the bows of the ship and upset by the cable, whereby SEVENTEEN PERSONS, including the boatman, were unfortunately drowned.

Married.] Mr. William Leishley, to Miss Mary Winscom, both of Winchester. — Mr. Charles Thatcher, of Winchester, to Miss Martha Holdway, of Ovington. — W. Ball, esq. R.N. to Miss Sarah Anstey, of Portsmouth. — At Portsmouth, Mr. John Archdall, to Miss Oakley. — Lieut. — Shelton, 28th regt. to Miss Mary Richards, of Gosport.

Died.] At Southampton, the Rev. John Fletcher, curate of Bathford. — 57, Mr. W. Lings, suddenly.

At Portsmouth, Thomas Pitt, esq. late Clerk of the Cheque of the Victualling Department there.

At Newtown, Mr. Alexander Adams, respected.

At Gosport, 86, Mrs. Larey.

At Portsea, in St. George's-square, Mrs. Jane Pearce. — Mr. Bowyer, suddenly.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Smart, to Miss Diana Hill, both of Salisbury. — The Rev. Howell Jones, to Miss Gall, of Bradford. — Mr. James Alfred Taylor, to Miss Marianne Down, both of Warminster. — Mr. Thomas Greenaway, of Laycock, to Miss F. Tanner, of Corsham.

Died.] At Salisbury, in High-street, 65, Mr. John Noble.

At Melksham, Mrs. J. Spragg.

At Hocklestone, 89, Mrs. Fowle. — At Great Langford, Mrs. Weller, widow of the Rev. — Weller.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, sentence of death was passed on twenty-five prisoners, all were reprieved, except John Ashley, for forgery, with intent to defraud John Somerton: four were sentenced to seven years' transportation; and twenty-seven to various periods of imprisonment.

A vein of rich copper ore has lately been discovered, on an estate belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stowey, near Bridgewater, in a limestone quarry, about 20 feet below the surface of the earth.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Phillips, jun. of Union-passage, to Miss Margaretta Hutchenson. — Mr. M. Patton, to Miss Mercy: all of Bath. — W. T. Cock, esq. of Bath, to Miss Dearling, of Weymouth. — At Queen-square Chapel, Bath, Richard Napier, esq. to Mrs. W. Staples. — Mr. C. Emery, of Bath, to Miss Wiltshire, of Norton St. Phillips. — Mr. Collings, of Bath, to Miss Eliza Saville. — Mr. G. West, of Bath, to M. A. Stickham, of Christian Melford.

Melford.—Mr. John Gregory, of the Market-place, Bath, to Miss Isabella Shobert, of Hackney.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Lewis, of Shepton Mallett.

Died.] At Bath, in Bradley-buildings, 67, Mr. James Routh.—In Pierrepont-street, 73, Mrs. Duck.—In Devonshire-buildings, 76, George Hastings, esq.

At Frome, 82, Mr. James Ayres: he died in possession of 70,000*l.* accumulated by extreme parsimony.—Mr. J. Hooper.

At Shepton Mallett, 108, *Betty Aldridge*.—Mr. John Luff.

At Ilchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Petman, deservedly regretted.

At Chilcompton, Mrs. Pender, wife of Francis P. vice admiral of the White.—At Westover-house, Bitton, Francis Riner, esq. justly esteemed.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] S. Lyde, esq. to Miss Mary Tapp, both of Dorchester.—T. Coombs, esq. of Dorchester, to Miss Dowland, of Whitchurch.—Lient. Haley, R.N. to Miss Young, of Poole.

Died.] At Weymouth, 61, S. Weston, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Poole, 23, Lient. Young, R.N.

At Blandford, Mr. John Page.

DEVONSHIRE.

A respectable woollen manufacturer at Crediton, of capital and experience sufficient to guarantee performance, has submitted an offer to the principal landholders and magistrates of that neighbourhood, to contract for a stated number of years to maintain the poor and keep the roads in repair, for 500*l.* a year less than the average cost of the last seven years.

Married.] John Dacie, esq. of Hill's-court, Exeter, to Miss Marsh, of Heavitree.—Mr. John Gilbert, Plymouth, to Miss Davey, of Marldon.—W. T. Haydon, esq. of Crediton, to Miss Emily Barham, of Exeter.—At Otterton, J. Hollett, esq. to Mrs. Drake.

Died.] At Exeter, 32, Mrs. Maria Hutton.—36, Mr. James Scott.—92, Mrs. Jonas.—Mrs. Sarah Wilsford.—Capt. Ligonier Chapman, generally lamented.

At Barnstaple, 55, Wm. Petty, esq.—Miss May.

At Crediton, 75, Mr. S. Poddon.—At Alphington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lascombe, widow of Dr. L.—At Sandford, the Rev. Philip Lane.—At Shaldon-house, 54, Mrs. Eliz. Ley Moore, wife of John Hartnoll M. esq.—At Efford, 61, Robert Reed, esq. deservedly regretted.

WALES.

Married.] The Rev. T. Owen, vicar of Llanstadwell, to Miss Evans, of Castle-pill, Pembrokeshire.—The Rev. C. Chambers, of Plas Chambers, Denbighshire, to Miss Mary Ann Ingleby, of Springfield, Flintshire.—T. Lloyd, esq. of Trowscoed-house, Montgomeryshire, to Miss Eliz. Poore, of Grove, Isle of Wight.—Mr. Edwards, of Cardiff, to Miss M.A. Sneyd, of Monmouth,

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. John Davies, attorney.—Miss Cath. Worthy, of the College-green, Bristol.

At Neath, Miss Margaret Rees.

At Llanelly, Miss Child, regretted.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. Jos. Rees.

At Welshpool, 22, Mr. Pryce Owen.

At Eglwysnund, 66, Mr. E. Thomas.—

At Colvah, Radnorshire, Mr. Jas. Chambers, justly regretted.—At Llangathen, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. J. Howell.—

At Merriston house, Pembrokeshire, 87, Mrs. Brock, late of Banbury, Cheshire.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Robert Buchanan, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Dunlop, of Annanhill.—J. Maxwell, esq. of Kirkconnell, to Dorothy, daughter of William Witham, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Died.] At Dumfries, Miss Lawrie, of Maxwellton.

At Greenock, 67, Capt. John Galt, a gentleman possessed of such probity, that it had the face of talent in promoting his welfare in life. He performed the successive duties of son, brother, husband, and father, with more than ordinary solicitude; anticipating, on all occasions, whatever could have been desired of him in either capacity. When he died there did not exist a single person to whom it could be said he had ever done any wrong; and his remains were followed to the grave by a great number of friends, who bore testimony to the uniform blamelessness of his character.

IRELAND.

Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR has published a narrative of the persecutions that he has undergone for twenty-two years past. His statement calls for the most formal explanations, if the parties implicated in these social crimes do not intend to live in ignominy and to have their names held for ever infamous. The facts are, however, before the world, and the several ministers of England, Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, and their agents, between 1795 and 1816, are at the bar of the public.

Married.] George Lazenby, of Parliament-street, Dublin, to Miss Grigiette.—Sir F. Ford, bart. to Miss Eliza Brady, of Limerick.—T. Butler, esq. of Ballynardcastle, to Miss Creaghe, of Kill, county of Tipperary.

Died.] At Dublin, 23, Richard Henry Drake, esq. of Rochdale, Lancashire.—Alicia, wife of Joseph Lefanu, esq. sister of the late R. B. Sheridan, esq. and of considerable literary ability. — 83, Mrs. Browning, widow of Major B. of Rockingham, county of Wicklow.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Tende, near Nice, Charles Best, esq. M.D. late of York.

At Cape Henry, Hayti, 40, the prince of Hayti.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Major John Lee, of the Royal Scots.